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Annual Statement
of
Sarvanand Koul 'Premi'
1-1-1992 to 1-5-1990
Verender
1925-1962 to 1-5-1990

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Amar Shaheed
Sarwanand Kaul 'Premi'
2-11-1924 to 1-5-1990
Verinder
29-5-1962 to 1-5-1990

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Amar Shahead
Sarwanand Kaul "Premi"
2-11-1924 to 1-5-1990
Verinder
29-5-1962 to 1-5-1990

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1. A Brief-----
2. Press-note of then Governor .
3. What they say----------
4. List of Books - authored.
5. Citation - J&K Govt.
6. Citation - Vichar Manch.
7. Ksheer- Bhawani-Times - Tributes.
8. Citation - Sanjeevni Sharda kendra

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SH. SARWANAND KAUL 'PREMI'

SH. VIRENDER KAUL

Date of Martyrdom 1.5.1990

Sarwanand Kaul 'Premi', 64 and his son Virender Kaul 27, of Soaf Shall, Distt Anantnag were kidnapped on 29.4.90 killed on 1.5.1990.

Premi's tragic story is the story of a pet-a poet who was a messenger of love compassion, truth and justice. A poet who had translated Bhagwad Geeta into Kashmiri Language, a poet who had kept a copy of Quran reverently in his house for regular study. It was this noble soul that was done to death along with his 27 year old young son, in most treacherous and brutal manner.

Sarwanand 'Premi' - a well known Kashmiri poet and a scholar was a retired Headmaster. his son was a Central Govt. Service. Even though his family requested him to leave the village in view of the mounting terrorists activities and unabated killings of his community members, he refused, believing in the secular traditions of his beloved Kashmir. He was deeply religious and also deeply liberal. He thought he was respected widely in the area predominated by the Muslims. And this faith was ultimately shattered when in the evening of April 29, three terrorists entered his house and ordered the entire family together in one room.

On that late evening of April 29, 1990 the three armed men, like hungry wolves anxious to trap their prey by fair of foul means, herded all the inmates in one room and asked the 64 year old Premi to accompany them to their camp for answering a few questions. Some Muslim neighbors interceded on behalf of Premi. But these messengers of death, were trained in the art of deception. They swore in the name of their religion that no harm would be done to 'Premi'. His son, Virender Kaul however, Insisted that whatever questions had to be asked could be asked in a separate room in the house. But the intruders did not agree.

The terrorists ordered that they should collect all their valuable gold, jewelry, cash, pashmina garments, saris, shawls, etc etc. in the room. The other gold ornaments the women and men were wearing was torn of their bodies. Packing all these in an emptied suitcase, they asked the frail and the soft-spoken 'Premi' to carry the suitcase and follow them. "We mean no harm to him and he will return", the terrorists told the wailing and the weeping family members. Then fate intervened and Virender Kaul, his son, volunteered to accompany his father so that he could lead the old man back in the dark night. "Come on you too, if you so desire", they told Virender. Both the father and the son, were herded out of the house.

After two days of painful anxiety came the dreadful news. Two dead bodies had been found hanging with their limbs broken, hairs uprooted and portions of their skin slit open and burnt.

The scene was appalling and nauseating. The place in between the eyebrows, where Premi used to apply the Sandal would mark commonly known as the "Tilak" was fond pierced by an iron and the skin peeled off. The entire body bore the marks of cigarette burns. The lib were found broken and the eyes of both the father and son gouged out. They were later hanged and to be doubly sure shot too.

This is a man in whose house a rare manuscript of the holy Quran was found placed with reverence in his prayer room.

Sarwanand Kaul "Premi" a great scholar and an ardent Gandhian a dedicated social work was a freedom fighter, having actively participated in Quit-India & Quit Kashmir movements was done to death thus in a sadistic manner. 'Premi' a writer of repute, dared to send a rejoinder o an article in a local paper written by a Jamait-i-Islami activist. In his article 'Premi' had criticized the idea of a fundamentalist state in comparison to a secular state. It was for holding such 'liberal' views that 'Premi' and his son were strangulated and their eyes gouged out.

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Government of Jammu & Kashmir
Department of Information
Jammu Division

Srinagar,

May 2, 1990

The Governor, Shri Jagmohan has expressed his shock over gruesome killing of Mr. Sarvanand Koul Premi who was strangulated to death and his body alongwith the body of his son was found in Anantnag district yesterday.

The Governor recalled the services of Mr. Premi in promotion of Kashmiri Language and literature. he said by translating Shrimad Bhagawat Geeta into Kashmiri, he has done a great service to the people of Kashmir.

Shri Jagmohan said that Mr. Premi had made remarkable contribution in the Kashmiri language and literature and his killing has been a great loss to the people of the State. Every right thinking person should condemn this dastardly act.

Ho : 105

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WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT :

SARWANAND KAUL 'PREMI'

1. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi :

In Premi Ji, we have lost a proud son of Kashmir. How can such people of eminence, loved by all be done away with in such a brutal manner. He was a freedom-fighter, eminent scholar and a social-worker.

2. Jagmohan Ji :

Late Sh. Premi was a well Known Poet, Journalist and author of several reputed books. Translations of Ramayana, Bhagwat Geeta in Kashmiri Languages go to his credit.

Press-Note of Sh. Jagmohan Governor J&K dated 2.5.1990.

3. Dr. Karan Singh :

He was a significant Kashmiri Litterateur & Poet. The brutal act of his killing caused a great revolution in the country.

4. Makahan Lal Fotadar :

Shri Premi was well-known for hisliterary and cultural work, for promotion of communal amity and brotherhood in Kashmir. I need hardly emphasis that Sh. Premi actively participated in the freedom-struggle in Kashmir and worked ceaselessly in communal amity.

5. T.N.Kaul

Shri. Premi was a Patriot, a Poet, a Teacher and his views on J&K State's indissoluble ties with the rest of the country was the cause of the anger among the subversives.

6. Georage Fernandis :

He was a freedom-fighter, a Poet, A Journalist & Author.

7. Dr. Subramanyam Swami :

He was a leading figure in Kashmiri Literature.

8. Syed Shahbudin :

Shri Premi was an eminent Kashmiri Poet, well-known for literary and cultural work. He was a freedom-fighter and a social worker who fell victim to Kashmir militancy in May'90.

9. P.Uppndra

Late Shri Premi rendered Yeoman's service in Literature and translated Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta in to Kashmiri.

10. Birahon Singh Shekhawat

Shri. Sarwanand Kaul Premi was not only a prominent Freedom fighter, but also a well known Litterateur of the country.

11. Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

He was a notable Poet and Literateur.

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GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

CITATION

LATE SHRI SARVA NAND KOUL (PREMI)

Shri Sarva Nand Koul "Premi" was born on 2nd November, 1924 at Soaf Shalli, Distt. Anantnag. He was a poet, journalist and a teacher. He participated in the freedom movement and joined All India Spinner Assan "Charkha Sangh", and had taken part in the Quit India Movement in 1942. Late Shri Sarva Nand Koul Premi had contributed a lot in local papers and various literary journals. He had also translated in Kasmiri "Shrimat Bhagwat Geeta" and life of "Roopa Bhawani" and "Mirza Kak" into Urdu languages. Shri Premi fell to the bullets of militants in 1990.

Government awarded posthumously a Gold Medal and Rs. 1.00 lac to Late Shri Sarva Nand Koul Premi in the field of literature on the Independence Day, 1997.

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Ksheer - Bhawani - Times - Jammu. May - June 2002.

Shri Sarwanand Koul Premi was a recognized Freedom-Fighter and A-class philanthropist. He was an ardent Gandhian, an eminent scholar and a dedicated social-worker. He was well known for his literary and cultural-work and promotion of communal amity, harmony and brother-hood in Kashmir. He was a well known poet, journalist and a reputed author. He has authored more than 24 books and has left many manuscripts behind him. Translations of Srimad Bhagwat Gita, Ramayan, Tagore's world famous Gitanjali and Russian folk tales are works to his credit. He was a patriot, humanist and a teacher. A hard core secularist, he worked ceaselessly for national integration. Needless to mention here that he was one of those self-less workers who never wanted to come to the lime ight in their life-time. His views on the J&K State's accession with India and State's indissoluble ties with the rest of the country was a cause of anger among the subversives. He has rendered Yeoman's service in literature. He kept a copy of holy Quran reverentially in his Puja Room for his regular study.

Shri Sarwanand Kaul Premi, along with his young son, became the victim of ruthless terrorism in Kashmir. Both of them were kidnapped and latter assassinated. The militant kidnappers ransacked the entire house and looted every thing including rare books and manuscripts.

The J&K Govt. awarded this famous literaturer and freedom fighter posthumously with a gold medal and Rs. One lakh for his contributions in the field of social, cultural and communal amity. The Award was presented on 5-09-2001 at Raj Bhawan, Srinagar.

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जय शारदे माँ

जय भारत

जम्मू कश्मीर विचार मंच

Jammu Kashmir Vichar Manch

"पण्डित कृष्ण जू राज़दान वर्ष"

Citation

Pandit Sarwanand Kaul Premi was an eminent scholar, a dedicated social worker and a recognised philanthropist of Kashmir. He was a widely acclaimed journalist, a poet Par excellence and a reputed author. During his bright carrier, he authored 24 books, hundreds of articles and poems. He translated Srimad Bhagwat Gita, Ramayan and Tagore's Gitanjali in to Kashmiri.

Pandit Sarwanand Kaul Premi was a thorn in the eyes of Pakistani Terrorists because he upheld and taught the age old values and Traditions of ancient Kashmir.

A recipient of many Awards including "Famous Literature and Freedom Fighter Award" from J&K Govt. Pt. Sarwanand Kaul Premi attained martyrdom in April 1990 along with his son Pt. Virender Kaul.

In recognition to the excellent services rendered by him in different walks of life, Pt. Sarwanand Kaul Premi is conferred with Shree Bhat Puraskar-2000 by Kashmiri Hindu Community.

त्रिलोकीनाथ राज़दान

Triloki Nath Razdan
President

18, श्याम इन्कलेव नई दिल्ली-110092 दूरभाष : 2163413, 2161091
e-mail:jkvichar92@yahoo.com

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LIST OF PUBLISHED & UN-PUBLISHED WORKS OF AMAR SHAHEED SARWNAND KOUL PREMI

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PUBLISHED BOOKS

1.	Kalami Premi	Kashmiri
2.	Payami Premi	-do-
3.	Rood Jeri	-do-
4.	Osh ta Vush	-do-
5.	Gitanjali (Translations)	-do-
6.	Russi Padshah Katha	-do-
7.	Panctchadar (poetic collections)	-do-
8.	Bakhti Koosum	-do-
9.	Akhri Mulaqat	-do-
10.	Mathur Devi	-do-
11.	Mirza Kak (life & works)	Urdu
12.	Mirza kak ji walkhs	-do-
13.	Kashmir ki beeti	-do-
14.	Bagwat Gita (Translations)	-do-
15.	Taj	Hindi
16.	Rupa Bawani	-do-
17.	Roopa Bawani	-do-

UN-PUBLISHED

1.	Bagwat Gita ji (Translations)	Kashmiri
2.	Ramayana	-do-
3.	Kehn Dharmik Kathyen	-do-
4.	Bhakhti Qusam	-do-
5.	Walkh hai Premi	-do-
6.	Pushkin Sanza nazma	-do-
7.	Araadhana	-do-
8.	Aalath	-do-
9.	Laleshwari	-do-
10.	Madhusala	-do-
11.	Suruhas kun	-do-
12.	My Holy father	English
13.	Tears of love & joy	-do-
14.	Spiritual Doses	-do-
15.	Uterances of Premi	-do-
16.	Mirza kak ji	Urdu
17.	Hamara Mahjoor	-do-
18.	Parmarth Shatak	Hindi

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मरणोपरान्त 'शारदा पुरस्कार' वर्ष 2006 ई0

शहीद पण्डित सर्वानन्द कौल 'प्रेमी'

(2 नम्बर 1924 ई0–1 मई 1990 ई0)

'शहीदों की चिताओं पर लगेंगे हर बरस मेले
वतन पॅ मरने वालों का यही नामोनिशान होगा'।

कश्मीरी भाषा के चर्चित कवि, गद्य लेखक, अनुवादक एव पत्रकार पण्डित सर्वानन्द कौल 'प्रेमी' सोफशाली ज़िला अनन्तनाग के मूल निवासी थे। घाटी के एक जाने माने सेवानिवृत्त मुख्याध्यापक, अत्यन्त सौम्य, सुसभ्य, मधु– भाषी ग्रामनिवासी कश्मीरी पण्डित जो सर्वधर्म सम्मान एवं बन्धुत्व की भावना से प्रेरित होकर विषम परिस्थितियों में भी जन्म भूमि से प्रयाण करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हुआ। परिणाम –– अत्यन्त भयंकर रोम रोम कम्पा देने वाला 29 अप्रैल 1990 ई0 तीन आतंकवादी सायम् उनके घर में हठात् घुस आये और उन्हे उनके 27 वर्षीय पुत्र शहीद वीरेन्द्र कौल सहित अपने साथ ले गये पहली मई को सूचना मिली कि पिता–पुत्र के शव भयावह. अवस्था में फासी की रसी में लटकते मिल गये हैं। दोनों को भीषण यातनाएँ देकर मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया था। दोनों की आँखें बाहर निकाल दी गई थी। भग्न शरीर अंग, त्वचा दग्ध और कटी हुई. जलते सिग्रेटों से शरीर भुना हुआ, दोनों की गरदनें टूटी हुई और गोलियों से छलनी शरीर -- कश्मीरियत के नाम पर काला धब्बा। इस तरह का विश्वासघात कि इंसानियत रुसवा होकर काँप उठे।

सोफशाली में महाकाल का प्रवेश और अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चलाये जा रहे आतंकी षड़यंत्र से सम्पूर्ण गाँव त्रस्त और क्षुब्ध गाँव मातम में डुबगया, बुज़र्गों ने रोया। सोफशाली के भव्य इतिहास पर ऐसा कलंक लग गया! कि रोजे महुशर (कयामत, महा प्रलय) तक इस को मिटाया नहीं जा सकता

पण्डित सर्वानन्द कौल 'प्रेमी' ने 20 से अधिक रचनाएँ प्रकाशित की जिनमें उनके काव्यसंग्रह 'कलाम–ए–प्रेमी' और 'प्याम–ए–प्रेमी' उल्लेखनीय है। श्रीमद्! भगवद् गीता का कश्मीरी पद्यानुवाद एवं महाकवि टैगोर कृत 'गीतांजलि' का काव्य में अनुवाद अपने आपमें विशिष्ट एवं मौलिक है! माता रुप भवानी एवं संत पण्डित मिर्ज़काक पर लिखी रचनाएँ भी अद्भुत हैं। कई रचनाओं की पाण्डुलिपियाँ उनके परिवार जनों के पास सुरक्षित हैं! उनके प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था हो जाती।

सन 1997 ई0 में जम्मू–कश्मीर सरकार ने मरणोपरान्त उन्हें सम्मानित किया और 'जम्मू–कश्मीर विचार मंच' ने 'कृष्ण जू राज़दान समारोह वर्ष' 2000 ई0 मे उन्हें मरणोपरान्त 'श्री भट्ट पुरस्कार' से विभूषित किया।

पण्डित सर्वानन्द कौल 'प्रेमी' सर्वधर्म सम्मान में विश्वास रखते थे। क्या प्रतिकिया रही होगी सोफशाली के बुजुर्गों की तब जब उन्होंने 'प्रेमी' के पूजा घर में श्रीमद्भागवद् गीता के साथ कुरानशरीफ़ को देखा होगा। सचमुच आज भी सोफशाली की फ़िज़ाओं में प्रेम के गीत और गज़ल गूँज रहे हैं।

'क्रख दिच़ कॅम्यताम खश गव कस
क्या ताम गोमुत यति कस ताम
युस वरतावान लोला पोज़
तस यति चावान ज़ंहुरुक जाम
प्रेमी चॉनी जीत च़्वपॉर्य
गॅछ तन पॅहुंरा बुथ फ्यूर आम'।

'संजीवनी शरदा केन्द्र' ने इस वर्ष 2006 ई0 का शारदा – पुरस्कार' मरणोपरान्त पण्डित सर्वानन्द कौल प्रेमी को प्रदान करने का निर्णय लिया। वस्तुतःऐसे महान जाति बन्धुओं का सम्मान कर 'संजीवनी शारदा केन्द्र' कश्मीर के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास में नम्रता–पूर्वक अपना नाम दर्ज करा रहा है।

मैं मुख्य अतिथि महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि शहीद पण्डित सर्वानन्द कौल प्रेमी के सुपुत्र श्री राजेन्द्र प्रेमी को अंगवस्त्र, एवं शरादा–पुरस्कार का स्मारक चिन्ह–प्रदान करें।

1.9.06.

अध्यक्ष
संजीवनी शारदा केन्द्र
बोही जम्मू-1.. 002

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Section II- Books

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1. My Frozen Turbulance in Kashmir- By Jagmohan P-488
2. Roots of Kashmir Problem - By Devender Swaroop P-
3. Crescent over Kashmir- By Anil Maheshwari P-179
4. Ghati Ke Dheer Hindi- P-110
5. Kashmir Realties & Distortions- By D.N.Raina P-296
6. Trauma of kashmiri Pandits- By Omkar Razdan P-170-172
7. Under the Shadow of Militancy-By Tej Nath Dhar P-135-140
8. Untold Story- Kashur Gazettee- By JLK Jalali
9. Crises in Kashmir- By P.L. Kaul P-268
10. Kashmir- Past & Present - By Prof M.L.Kaul P-208
11. Kashmir - Haqueet- By Prof R. P. Raina P-3
12. Genocide of KPs - By J&K Sahayita Saimti P-30
13. Firdos in flames- By Dr H.K.Kaul P- 110
14. J&K year book who's who J&K Govt.1970 Page 350
15. Profile of Terrorist Violence MHA- Page 32,41,69
16. Koshur Samachar- 10/1992 In Memoriam P-31
17. " - 10/1990 By D.N. Trisal P-33
18. " - 5/1992 Seminar dedication P-3
19. Zakhmun Ki Zabani-Urdu- By Pt. Reshi Dev P- 119
20. Dastani - Khuneen Kashmir- By Randheer Kashmiri
21. Awhal-Nama- Kashmir university 1979 Page 117
22. Koumi Awaz- 11/1/1999 Safdar- Premi Kay Nam
23. The struggle of self-Determination by Samantra-Bose P-
24. Human-Rights in India - An Asai-Watch Report P-61,62
25. The Seventh - Exodus - by Prof. K.L. Bhan
26. "Valley calling its Pandits" - J&K Informer P-26
27. Report on:- The impact of Migration - P-51-52

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 by Jagmohan

'Premi'. Premi's tragic story is the story of a poet—a poet who was a messenger of love, compassion, truth and justice, a poet who had translated Bhagwad Geeta into Kashmiri language, a poet who had kept a copy of Quran reverentially in his house for regular study, and a poet who, in his long career as a government teacher, had illumined many minds and given them the most precious of all gifts, education. It was this noble soul that was done to death, along with his 27-year-old young son, in a most treacherous and brutal manner.

After retirement, Serwanand Koul 'Premi' lived with his family in his village Shali in District Anantnag. He spent most of his time writing articles for local newspapers and magazines and in academic pursuits.

Some of the members of his family often expressed apprehensions about their safety in the remote village and suggested migration. But Premi would invariably overrule them, saying that migration from the soil in which he was so deeply rooted was unthinkable. Did he not, moreover, have a number of old students and friends in the area to take care of him and his family?

But the fact that the world of his poetic beliefs and sensibilities had ceased to exist and old loyalties and friendship had become powerless in the face of the fierce assault mounted by the forces of fundamentalism and fanaticism, dawned upon him and others around on the late evening of April 30, 1990, when three armed men, like hungry wolves, anxious to trap their prey by fair or foul means, appeared at Premi's door. They herded all the inmates in one room and asked the 67-year-old Premi to accompany them to their 'camp' for answering a few questions.

Some Muslim neighbours appeared on the scene and interceded on behalf of Premi. But their mild protests had no effect. The messengers of death, moreover, were trained in the art of deception. They swore in the name of their religion that no harm would be done to Premi. His son, Virender Koul, however, insisted that whatever questions had to be asked could be asked in a separate room in the house. But the intruders did not agree. How could they? They had to take him to their torture cell. They also took Virender Koul along.

No one reported the matter to the police, not even his relatives and lifelong Muslim friends. The climate of fear had numbed all old attachments.

After two days of painful anxiety came the dreadful news. Two dead bodies had been found hanging with their limbs broken, hairs uprooted, and portions of their skin slit open and burnt.

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Some Gruesome Killings

Case No. 1

SH. SARWANAND KAUL PREMI (64 Yrs.). Retired teacher, R/o Soaf Shali Dist. Anantnag.

SH. VIRENDRA KAUL (Son) 27 Yrs. Central Government Employee, Both Killed on 30. 4. 1990.

Premi was a well-known Kashmiri poet and a scholar. Even though his family requested him to leave the village in view of the mounting terrorist activities and unabated killings of his community members, he refused, believing in the "secular traditions" of his beloved Kashmir. He was deeply religious and also very liberal. He thought he was respected widely in the area dominated by the Muslims. But this faith was ultimately shattered when on the evening of April 29, three terrorists entered his house and ordered the entire family to collect in one room. The terrorists ordered that they should collect all their valuables gold, jewellery, cash, pashmina garments, saris and shawls in the room. The other jewellery and ornaments that the women and men were wearing was torn off their bodies. Packing all these in an emptied suitcase, they asked the frail and soft-spokee Premi to carry the suitcase and follow them. "We mean no harm to him and he will return," the terrorists told the weeping family members. Then fate intervened and Virender Paul, his son, voluntecred to accompany his father so that he could lead the old man back in the dark night. "Come on you too, if you so desire," they told Virender. Both, the father and the son, were herded out of the house.

What followed would put to shame even Hitler's *secret* agents. When the dead bodies were found after two days, the scene was apalling and nauseating, The place in two eyebrows, where Premi used to apply the sandal wood mark commonly known as "tilak" was found pierced by an iron rod and skin peeled off. The entire body bore the marks of cigarette burns. The limbs were found broken and the eyes of both, father and the son, gouged out. They were later hanged and to be doubly sure shot too.

This, to a man, in whose house a rare manuscript of the holy Quran was found placed with reverence in his prayer room.

Roots of Kashmir Problem
by
Shri Devender Swarup.

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crescent over Kashmir
by
Anil Maheshwari

The inhuman rights. Page 179

Terrorists did not spare even Sarwanand Kaul 'Premi', a noted Kashmiri poet and his 27-year-old son who were killed on April 30, 1990 at Soaf Shali in Anantnag district. Though his family urged him to leave the village in view of the mounting terrorist activities an unabetted killings of his community members, the poet refused, believing in the 'secular traditions' of his beloved Kashmir. He was deeply religious as well as liberal. He thought he was widely respected in the area predominated by Muslims. But his faith was ultimately shattered when on the evening of April 29, three terrorists entered his house and asked the inmates to put all the valuables in one room.

Packing them in an emptied suitcase, terrorists asked the frail and soft-spoken poet to carry the suitcase and follow them. "We mean no harm to him and he will return," the terrorists assurred the wailing relatives.

In the meantime, Virendra Premi, 27-year-old son of the poet, volunteered to accompany his father so that he could lead the old man back during the dark night. "Come on you too, if you so desire," said the terrorists. Both the father and son were herded out of the house.

When their bodies were found two days later, the scene was apalling and nauseating. The place in-between the two eyebrows, where Premi used to apply the sandalwood mark commonly known as 'tilak' was found pierced by an iron rod and the skin peeled off. The entire body bore the marks of cigarette burns. The limbs were found broken and the eyes of both father and son gouged out. They had also been shot and hanged to a tree. This happened to a man who had kept a rare manuscript of the holy Quran with reverence in his prayer room.

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बाप-बेटा दोनों ने ही प्राण दिए पर धर्म नहीं छोड़ा

(५)

सेवानिवृत्त अध्यापक सर्वानंद कौल को लोग स्नेह से प्रेमी कहते थे। अपने अध्यापन काल में उन्होंने अनेक नवयुवकों को सच्चा मानव बनाया और धर्म की वास्तविक परिधि में लाने का प्रयास किया। सड़सठ वर्षीय इस कवि ने अपने घर पर कुरान की एक प्रति को आदरपूर्वक रखा हुआ था। सभी धर्मों में से मानवता की खोज करने की मानसिकता वाले इस प्रेमी ने जीवन भर सबसे प्रेम ही किया। कश्मीरी भाषा में गीता का अनुवाद करना इनकी धार्मिक वृत्ति का द्योतक है। जिन दिनों में आतंक की काली छाया अभी शुरू ही हुयी थी इस प्रेमी ने प्रेम के जाम, कुमार्ग पर चल पड़े युवकों को पिलाने की ठान ली। तभी से यह धर्मान्ध नेताओं की आंख में खटक गए।

अनंतनाग जिले के शाली गांव में अपने परिवार के साथ रह रहे प्रेमी जी ने अपनी जगीन के साथ ही जुड़े रहने का फैसला कर लिया। परन्तु एक रात उनके इस फैसले को ठोकर से उड़ा दिया तीन सशस्त्र -दहशत पसंदों ने जो किसी भेड़िये की तरह घर में घुस गए। इन युवकों ने पिस्तौल की नोक पर घर के सभी लोगों को घर के ही एक कमरे में बंद कर दिया। सर्वानंद प्रेमी को अपने साथ कुछ जरूरी बातचीत करने हेतु कैंप में जाने को कहा। बस्ती के लोगों ने हिम्मत करके इन युवकों को रहम करने के लिए कहा। सबने प्रेमी के परिवार को इस्लाम का मित्र कह कर उसे बचाने की एक असफल कोशिश की।

मृत्यु के इन दूतों के ऊपर मनुष्यता जैसी पिछड़ी बातों का कोई असर न देखकर प्रेमी जी इनके साथ चल दिए। इनका बेटा वीरेन्द्र भी इनके साथ चला गया। दोनों बाप-बेटा जहां जा रहे थे इसकी जानकारी उन्हें थी। उन्हें पता था कि वे लौटकर नहीं आएंगे। फिर भी एक प्रयास इन्होंने प्राण बचाने के लिए किया। वीरेन्द्र और प्रेमी जी दोनों ने कहा कि भाई जो भी बात करनी है यहीं कर लो। घर के ही किसी एकान्त स्थान पर बैठ जाते है। भोजन भी करेंगे और बात भी करेंगे।

तीनों युवकों ने कैंप में जाने का आग्रह किया। वे अपने धर्म की कसम खाकर वीरेन्द्र को विश्वास दिलाने लग गए कि सर्वानंद कौल का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा। हम उन्हें सुरक्षित घर में पहुंचा देंगे। भोला पंडित इन चिकनी-चुपड़ी बातों पर विश्वास कर बैठा। उसके मुंह से यही निकला—'अच्छा बेटा, तुम धर्म की कसम खा रहे हो तो मान लेता हूं। खुदा तुम लोगों को बुद्धि दे। मैं चलता हूं। और दोनों बाप-बेटे को लेकर तीनों युवक बाहर चले गए।

दो दिन तक बाप-बेटे की कोई खबर नहीं आई। परिवार के शेष लोग परेशानी से माथा पटकने लगे। पुलिस थाने में कोई रपट नहीं। डरे और सहमे लोग किसी को कुछ कह सकने की सोच भी नहीं सकते थे। पूरे दो दिन के बाद बाप-बेटे की दर्दनाक मौत का समाचार आ गया। किसी ने परिवार में सनसनीखेज खबर दी कि दोनों को फांसी पर लटका कर मार दिया है। मारने से पूर्व दोनों के अंग तोड़े गए। बाल नोचे गए। खाल खींची गई। प्रेमी जी को इस्लाम कबूल करने के लिए कहा गया था। प्रेमी जी ने प्रेम से परन्तु स्पष्ट कह दिया—"सत्तर के करीब पहुंचने वाला हूं। जिंदगी भर जिस धर्म के असूलों पर चलता रहा उन्हें अब नहीं छोड़ूंगा। मारना तो परमात्मा के हाथ में है। तुम मेरा शरीर खत्म कर सकते हो। मेरी आत्मा का कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकते। मै गीता और कुरान दोनों को पूजता हूं। दोनों के असूलों पर चलता हूं। तुम किसी को नहीं मानते कुरान को भी नहीं। खुदा तुम्हें कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा।" बाप बेटे का यह दर्दनाक अंत स्वधर्म के लिए एक प्रेरक बलिदान है।

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18. Pandit Sarwanand Kaul Premi lived in village, soaf shali, of Anantnag district. The village is adjacent to tourist resort of Kokernag. Premi was a well-known scholar and a Kashmiri poet of great eminence. He had read Hindu scriptures including Upnishads. He had also studied Islamic scriptures. He had just completed the translation of Gita in English verse and was about to take up the translation of Holy Quran in Kashmiri verse. He was a Gandhian from his boyhood and was one of the few students whom Gandhiji had granted audience at Barzulla, Srinagar in the first week of August, 1947. He had the privilege of being in personal correspondence with noted Gandhians Dhirendra Mazumdar, and Vichitra Narain Sharma. He toured Punjab in connection with Khadi movement. Later as a teacher, thousands of Muslim boys had studied from him. As the area is predominantly Muslim, all his social welfare activities were for the Muslim masses. On April, 29, 1990, three terrorists entered his house and ordered the entire family to collect in one room. The terrorists ordered that they should collect all their valuables, gold, cash, pashmina garments, sarees and shawls in the room. The ornaments the women were wearing were torn off their bodies. Packing all these in an emptied suit-case they asked the frail and soft-spoken 64 year old Kaul to carry the suit case and follow them. Then fate intervened and Virendra Kaul, his 27 year old son volunteered to accompany his father, so that he could lead the old man back in the dark night. "Come on you too, if you so desire," they told Virendra. Both father and son were herded out of the house. What followed would put to shame even Hitler's secret agents. When the dead bodies were found after two days, the scene was appalling and nauseating. The place in between the two eye brows where Premi used to apply sandalwood mark, commonly known as "tilak" was found pierced by iron rod skin peeled off. found broken and eyes of both father and the son gouged out. They were later hanged and to be doubly sure shot too.

author :- D. N. Raina

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The Trauma of Kashmir
by
Omkar Razdan

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The Death of Kashmiriyat

The tales passed down through generations had sanctified the lone Kashmiri Pandit. Sarwanand Kaul Premi's household in Soaf-Shal village of Anantnag district in Kashmir. Premi was a symbol of the unique brotherhood between Kashmiri Hindus and Muslims. Tales apart, Sarwanand Premi had for 40 years of his life garlanded each Muslim groom of the village before and after nuptial ceremonies, lighted sandalwood incense sticks at the astan (memorial) of a popular Muslim saint near the village. He would also host a tea party for his Muslim neighbours on the occasion of the Id-ul-Fitr, year after year.

On the fateful day of 2 May 1990 the dead body of the 64-year-old Sarwanand Premi, with limbs broken, skin slit and hair uprooted, was handed over to the family by the Kashmir police. The police had found it hanging from a tree in the forest close by. As if to dispense equal justice, the perpetrators of the barbaric act had similarly dealt with Sarwanand's 27-year-old elder son, Virender, who had volunteered to escort his father two days earlier, on the night of 29 April, when three "polite and innocent" looking young men had come to pick up Sarwanand Premi, ostensibly for consultations and advice. In response to the repeated pleas, protests and prostrations by Sarwanand's wife, the young men had reassured the family that no harm would come to Sarwanand. "After all he has not been a hurdle to our movement. Moreover, if we wish to harm him, we have easier ways. "Rest assured Sarwanand would be back home in an hour or so," so spoke one among the three messengers of death

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to Sarwanand's protesting wife. At that particular moment, Virender volunteered to escort his father so that the old man would not have to return home alone in the pitch dark night — a request, which was readily granted by the "visitors", said Rajinder, the surviving son of Sarwanand the "beloved" of *Soaf-Shal*. The three armed men had huddled the entire family in one small room. Simultaneously they collected all the jewellery and cash in the house that had been withdrawn from bank in view of the uncertain situation in the valley. Before the "visitors" left with their captives, they advised the remaining family members to set their watches half an hour faster and also wear them on the right hand wrist: a practice patronised by the militants. "Why should we have become the victim of barbarism at the hands of the very people my father had nurtured and educated for the last thirty years?" lamented Rajinder. "Presumably because my father wrote an article on 2 January 1990 in a popular language paper published from Srinagar. The article had a secular flavour — a philosophy that sells no more in the valley." Continuing, Rajinder Premi recalled that in the early fifties his father had written an Urdu couplet which read thus: *"hal walay piyaray janday, tuj ko mera pranam."* (Oh! My beloved flag, I prostrate before thee.) The then Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, had persuaded Sarwanand Premi, successfully, to replace the word *pranam* (a Hindu salutation) with the word *salam* (a Muslim salutation).

By now Rajinder's eyes had welled up with tears yet once again. Nobody, no outfit whatsoever, had claimed responsibility for the death of his father and brother. The police, he said, had simply recorded that the case was closed for want of evidence. "Could the state machinery have a hand in the entire mess"? he wondered.

Before the remaining members of the family bade goodbye to the village, Rajinder said: "We told the residents to use our house as a school for the local children. I wonder whether they have." The family also left three milking cows, two oxen and five calves in the custody of the village headman. The local people had prepared an estimate of Rs. 15 lakh worth of moveable property and cash, including jewellery, that had been laundered by the intruders. "We are still intrigued to rationalise the accuracy of the list prepared by the local people," said Rajinder. "How could they guess so accurately," he wondered.

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With a feeling of frustration, Rajinder flaunted the photocopy of the first information report (FIR) prepared by the Kashmir police. It had no mention of abduction, murder or loot. The FIR read like a routine report, recording the death of two persons. There could be no greater insult to the injury than the state police treating a gruesome double murder as a routine incident of death. Rajinder, thus, concluded his tearful tale, on a wet and humid July afternoon, hoping some day the sun will once again rise above the horizon and return eternal dignity, not only to Sarwanand's family, but to the entire valley of Kashmir.

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Under the Shadow of Militancy

By. Tej n Dhar

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and the lunatic asylum. The presence of these buildings confused me a great deal because by no stretch of imagination could I associate them with any godlike activity. But before I could ask Makhanji about it, we were off.

We came out of the periphery of the Hill through another huge gate, which looked massive and very old. It was a part of a big structure that provided enough space on two sides for people to rest their weary limbs. Makhanji told me that it had been built during Mughal times. By the time I reached this place, I was really tired. So I sat down to take rest. When Makhanji saw that I did not feel like getting up, he was compelled to carry me on his back. I could see him groaning under my weight, but he went on bravely, possibly because he did not want to incur the wrath of Sati Ded. When we finally reached the main road, we got into a tonga, which dropped us near the main lane leading to our place. By then I was so tired that I fell asleep immediately after taking a cup of milk.

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As a student I had learnt that coincidences are the stock-in-trade of badly made books or films, especially Hindi films, but today I found that they have a place in real life, too. Makhanji of my childhood days is just before me. Not in my wildest dreams could I have imagined that I would meet him in these strife-torn times, in such unusual circumstances. Because I was seeing him after a very long time, it took me a while to recognize him. He has grown old and lost much of his long and bushy hair. Like a suppliant, he is begging me for help, for hiding him from the public eye! When I asked

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him what had brought him to such a pass, he poured out the story of Sarwanand Koul, whose murder by the militants had been announced on the radio yesterday night.

Makhanji is a distant relative of Sarwanand. He had gone to his place to escape the suffocation he experienced in his downtown locality, for militancy in that part of the city was more visible and troublesome than in any other place. It seems that when Makahnji met Sarwanand at some gathering and told him the miserable story of his painful stay at home, he suggested that he come over to his place for some days. There is no danger there, he said to him, because he enjoyed the complete confidence and trust of the people of his village.

In many villages, the Pandits asked the Muslims point blank if they wanted them to stay on or to quit. Premi, which was the pen name of Sarwanand, had been graciously allowed to stay. Makhanji thought it quite understandable. Who would not have liked such a person to stay with them? Besides being a respectable elder of the village, he was a scholar of repute, and a fine poet, who had translated classics like the Bhagvadgita into Kashmiri. With the assured support of the Muslims, he and his family had stayed on. Because of him, many other Pandit families had also stayed on.

When Makhanji reached his home, Premi was his usual cheerful self. He told him with pride that the Muslims of the village had not only made him stay with them, but also saw to it that he did not come to harm from any quarter. Makhanji really liked it there. Premi took him out to see his fields, spoke to him about his plans, and also commented on the current situation in the Valley. He admitted that what was happening around was unfortunate, but did not consider the situation all

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that hopeless, and was sure of things improving soon. Since Makhanji had already retired, he was in no hurry to go back to his home, where the chances of things improving did not look or sound so promising as they did here. So he decided to stay as long as he could. But Premi's optimism did not last long. He met a brutal death, and it became clear to Makhanji, and to everybody else in that village, that Pandits were risking their lives by staying on in the Valley.

Makahnji narrated to me how it all happened. One evening, three young men came into Premi's house to tell him that they needed his help and guidance for sorting out a very important matter. He welcomed them and asked them to take their seat, but they refused to sit. They wanted him to join them outside; the matter was too sensitive to be discussed inside his home. Helpful as he was, he promptly agreed to their request. Seeing that his father was going out with people who were not fully known to him, Premi's son asked them if he could go along. They looked at each other for a second or two, and agreed to his request. This, in fact, dispelled any doubts that his family members might have entertained about them. Makhanji said that for them it was no less than a boon, for later events revealed that this provided them the opportunity of killing two people without taking undue risks.

It was a little dark outside when they left. On an impulse, Makhanji followed them at a safe distance, without letting them know that he was in their tow. Had it not been so, we may not have known what happened between the time Premi and his son left their home and when their bodies were discovered the next morning. Like the great saviours of past, Premi was found nailed to a tree; the body of his unfortunate

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son, who virtually invited his death, was dangling from a side branch. Militants have killed many people, but not so brutally.

What Makhanji narrated to me, I found difficult to believe. Though he was in close pursuit of the militants and their victims, he heard only bits and parts of their conversation, for he was away from their direct gaze. He had to strain his ears to listen to their words. The youths had no problem to discuss, no questions to ask, and no advice to seek. They just seemed offended by Premi's presence, for he was an old-style Pandit, with a turban on his head and a tilak on his forehead, and he moved about freely with a confident air. This symbol of Pandithood, as they called it, was too unbearable for them, because it did not fit in their new scheme of things. Premi, I am sure, must have been shocked to hear them speak in this vein. So he berated them soundly for preaching their new gospel of exclusiveness. The young men did not like this. They retorted angrily to tell him that he had paraded his tilak and turban for too long. These had to go, for their time was over.

When Premi's son found that things were getting out of hand, he intervened to say that his father was too old to change his ways; besides, he enjoyed the support of his Muslim brethren for being what he was, in the same form in which he was before them. This fueled their rage. They cursed these Muslim brethren, the old buffers and fogies, who were influenced by the Pandits to such an extent that they had forgotten their very own faith; they even questioned their authority to issue protective edicts.

When their anger mounted to frightful limits, Premi's son pleaded with his father that they return to their place. This enraged the young men, for this was not what they wanted.

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They caught hold of the son and were about to hit him, when Premi intervened to prevent a possible confrontation. But they pushed him aside and beat the son with such force that he fell down unconscious. Premi was shocked. And then they did things, which seem just out of this world, so Makhanji said. They got a piece of rope with which they strangled the unconscious son, who did not need to let out a sigh or groan. They caught hold of Premi and shook him hard several times. His turban fell from his head and rolled on the ground. They trampled over it with demonic ferocity, as if it was a venomous snake that needed to be killed instantly. They looked at his tilak, and spat on it, as if it was something evil and detestable. And then they got that gruesome idea. Just from somewhere they picked a big nail and a hammer. They first hit him all over, almost reduced him to pulp; then they took him near a tree, held him right in the front and bore the nail into him just where his tilak was, as if the thing they did not like was to be nailed forever. Probably because Premi's eyes remained wide open, they thought that he was mocking them even in his death, otherwise why should they have gouged them out.

The militants let the two bodies stay like that to be discovered by the people next morning—object lessons for the Pandits and for everybody else who sympathized with their miserable lot. The villagers too saw the fruit of their faith, but did not dare to utter even a word. There was not even a murmur. Only the press got a proper headline. The gruesome sight made Makhanji piss in his pyjamas. He was fully convinced that the murderers had sensed his presence and would seek him out. He was so sure of it that it was no use

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arguing with him. That is why he ran away from there, and came to my home, to seek my help.

Premi's killing has triggered a mass migration of Pandits from the entire belt stretching from Anantnag to Kokernag. The mujahids played their cards well, by liquidating the most venerable person from the community in as brutal a manner as possible, and thus spreading the waves of fear and terror in the entire area. The houses and fields of the Pandits are empty now and may remain like that for years to come. I find it difficult to understand why Premi should have met such a fate. Maybe the fruit of some past karma!

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Why do I think only of Premi? Is it because Makhanji, who carried me on his back in my childhood, is with me, and already affected by Premi's tragic death? Or is it because it is too loathsome and too fresh? His murder haunts me; it forces me to reckon with an unpleasant reality: that nobody speaks for Pandits who have died and the ones who are dying almost daily. I have noticed that people from outside the state talk and write only about police brutalities and atrocities on militants and their sympathizers and deaths of civilians in encounters between militants and the police. Premi's death looks to me a sort of culminating point of so many other deaths, deaths that had been labelled political for one reason or the other, and therefore conveniently explained away—the deaths of Taploo, Ganju, Bhat, and Lassa Koul, the director of the TV station at Srinagar. All these deaths have forced people to reconsider their decision to stay on in the

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Untold - Story Facts about Kashmir - XXXVIII 8

Weekly Kashur Gazettee New- Delhi -

Saturday December 22-28-2001.

The terrorist did not spare even Kashmiri Pandit scholars, including poets and writers. Sarwanand Koul Premi was a retired headmaster, hailing from Anantnag district. Besides being a veteran teacher, he was an eminent Kashmiri poet who had translated the Bghwat Gita into Kashmir language. He commanded highest respect from all sections, including the Muslims of his native village, Shri Premi was asked by some friends and relatives to leave the village in view of the sput in communal tension. They had apprehensions about the safety of the members of his family. But the poet didn't heed to their advice ; he would rather overrule them by saying that no body could cause any harm to him. Alas ! his hopes were belied. It was the evening time of April 30, 1990 The sun had just gone behind the western hillocks that guarded the nondescript remote village in Anantnag district. A pall of silence had wrapped the village under its fold. Routine chores of the villagers had come to halt; stray - lights in the hamlet were visible. Intermitent cawings and bleatings from across the village cut through the death-like-silence. Retired Pandit headmaster was sitting at his home, having chat with his family members .Some one called him from outside his house. He looked through window, found three men standing outside his home. They asked him to come down as they wanted to ask him an important question. He and his 27-year old son, Virender Koul, came down stairs to meet their guests and greet them in the true spirit of Kashmeriat. some Muslim neighbours of the Pandit appeared on the scene and implored the three armed youths not to drag Premi and his son. But their mild protests were ignored by the youths. They assured the victims that no harm would be done to them and that they would be let off after preliminary enquiry. His son, Virender told them that they could ask him any question in a separate room in the house, but the "merchants of death " were determined to kill both of them. "But the fact that the word of his poetic beliefs and sensibilities had ceased to exist and old loyalties and friendship had become powerless in the face of the fierce assault mounted by forces of fundamentalism and fanaticism" (Jagmohan). Both Pandit Sarwanand Koul Premi and his son, Virender Koul, were taken to a nearly paddy field. They were subjected to severe torture. Says Prof. M.L. Koul . A nail was driven at the spot where he (Premi) put a tilakmark. His eyes were gorged out and body-limbs broken and was hanged from a tree for everybody to witness the grisly murder. His hairs were uprooted and body-skin burnt and fleeced. His son was meted out the same atrocious treatment." (Kashmir ! Past and Present : Unravelling the Mystique, chapter Nineteen) The mutilated bodies of son and father were found next day hanging from a willow-tree in the field which stood mute witness to the secular character and poetic genius of 67- year old Kashmiri Pandit poet and teacher who had taught hundreds of Muslim students during his service career as primary, middle and high school teacher. Secular outlook of the noted Kashmiri Pandit poet can be gauged from the fact that "he had a good library" consisting of the Vedas, the Mahabarta, the Ramayana, including the holy Quran. As regards his knowledge of Islam and other religions, he could well match a profound Islamic scholar. He believed in religious tolerance which is the Characteristic feature of the Kashmiriat.

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A scholarly teacher and an intellectual, poet and writer, Sarwanad Koul "Premi" of District Anantnag, was also not spared by the militants who included Afghan Mujahideen. It was again a shock given to the Hindu community. He was taken out of his house in the village alongwith his son, Prior to this, however his library and manuscripts were plundered and destroyed. While doing so one of the militants, shouted in surprise, "Masha Allah, yeh to Qurani-Karim hai"(God willing this is holy book of Quran!) This militant was believed to be an Afghan Mujahid. Both, father and son were taken away from their place on April 30, 1990, and then killed brutally. Their eyes were gouged out, then they were barbariously maimed, and finally crucified. Premi was also inflicted an iron nail on his forehead where he used to put his "tilak". Premi had translated Ramayana in Kashmiri and was working on translation of Mahabharatha in Kashmiri. These manuscripts are reported to have been destroyed by the militants. Boasting of his cordial relations with the Muslims, Premi had refused to accept the suggestion to migrate from Kashmir. "I have not done any harm to anybody. Why should then anybody do me harm?". Premi said adding, "I am a Kashmiri and why should I leave Kashmir. I will remain and live here", he rebuffed his well wishers desiring him to leave Kashmir. But for being a Hindu he and his son had to loose their lives under shocking circumstances.

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BY:- M.L. KOUL

Mr. Sarwanand Koul Premi, a retired headmaster, resident of Anantnag, was confident of withstanding the Islamic hurricane as he had taught every dog in the village and hence could not be so ungrateful as to bite him. He had a brilliant service career and had held aloft the banner of love, affection, tolerance and good will. He was a poet and creative writer. He had the distinction of translating the Bhagvat Gita into Kashmiri language in metrical verse thereby adding richness and variety to the language. But, the Muslim terrorists had already drawn plans for his killing. Some of them called at his house asking him to accompany them for a word. As the genocide of the Hindus had already begun, his family wailed and moaned. He was taken away and his son, Virender Koul, insisting to accompany his father, was also carried off. Both of them were subjected to horrendous tortures. A nail was driven at the spot where he put a tilak -mark. His eyes were gouged out and body-limbs broken and was hanged from a tree for everybody to witness the grisly murder. His hairs were uprooted and body skin burnt and fleeced. His son was meted out the same atrocious treatment.

Premi was a poet holding fast to the *Advaita* concept of 'I am truth'. He was another Mansur butchered by the Muslim bigots for the world-view he harboured and firmly clung to. Like Mansur, he was a paragon of virtue working for the moral upliftment of all. But the Muslim bigotry cannot permit dissent and shades of free thinking.

Premi had a good library consisting of masterly works by eminent authors, scholars and poets. Besides *Vedas*, the *Mahabarata*, the *Ramayan* and the *Bhagwatgita*, he had a copy of the *Quran*, which caused tremendous amazement to the local boors and mercenary Afghans destroying his books and manuscripts after the Muslim fashion.

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Monthly Kashmir Haqiqat"
editor Prof. R. P. Raina

SELECTIVE KILLINGS

The unscrupulous secessionists maintained their pressure and started selective killings of the Pandits, and also some Muslims who did not join the terrorists.

Though there are no accurate figures of the killings available, different sources put the killings around 2,000. Some of the known cases of brutal and sadistic killings are perhaps unparalleled in their cruelty and bestiality.

SARWANAND PREMI

Sarwanand Premi was one of the finest human beings who had, from a very early age, devoted himself to social service. He was a committed Gandhian, a patriot, a poet and was held in great esteem by both Hindus and Muslims. He had great faith in the majority community and refused to leave his village when the scourge of terrorism engulfed the valley. His *Pooja* room contained copies of Hindu scuptures and the Holy Quran.

Then one fine day the terrorists struck. On April, 29, 1990, a group of terrorists entered and robbed his house of all the valuables and forcibly took him and his son, Virender with them. Two days later their bullet ridden dead bodies were found. Their eyes had been gouged, their skin had been peeled off with red hot irons. There were scars of burnt cigarettes pressed against their bodies. They had been hanged before being shot.

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Genocide of Kashmiri Pandits
Published by
J & K Sahayta Samiti Jammu.
1992.

32. **Shri Radha Krishen Razdan of Chattabal, Srinagar,** was kidnapped and taken blind foalded by the militants at about 7 p.m. on 4.7.1990. The kidnappers flecced him with a plastic insulted telephone wire till late night. Shri Razdan fell unconscious and the next day morning he found himself floating in water near the Law gate on the river Vitasta (Jhelum). He crawled towards the road where from one BSF vehicle lifted him and hospitalised him to heel burns and wounds of sharp edge weapons, cut on the left side of face beneath the left jaw. Two months after. his home people came to know about his survival.

33. Pt. Sarwanand Koul 'PREMI' of Anantnag who had spent his life in academic pursuits and creative writtings- in prpose and poetic excellence in Kashmiri, was called out from his home by three militants on 30-4-90 for some questioning (as were his family members told). The gun wielder had promised and had sworn of their religion that they would send Shri Premi back very soon without doing any harm. Two days after two dead bodies, the other being that of his son Virender Koul were discovered hanged on a tree with limbs broken, hairs uprooted and skin slipped off and burnt.

34. **Shri Man Mohan Bhat (Sharma) of Qazi Hamam Baramulla,** an employee of Post Office was taken along, on 18.5.1990 at about 11.30. p.m., by some muslim friend for taking tea on a nearby shop. At about 5 p.m. the same day his dead body was thrown from a vehicle on the road near SBI building Baramulla. He had many injuries on the muscles of his arms and knee caps and joints broken in addition to bullet injuries.

35. **Kumari Babli,** a student, of Drusu (Pulwama), was kidnapped from her home alongwith her mother Smt. Roopwati on 1.7.1990. The dead bodies of both were found on the road of the village the next day morning. Both had been molested and strangulated.

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Firdous in Flames
by
Dr. H. K. Kaul.

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How shameful it was to root out
A poet who shared our own concerns!
Sarwanand Premi, a friend

And a guide was asked to collect his
Valuables from his house in Soaf Shali
By the armed hands and rise

And follow them. With the case of
His rich ashes he set out, and
His son followed him.

Their eyes were gouged, skin made to stand
Cigarette burns. They were hanged after
Premi's tilak was pierced with a nail.

A poet we've tortured and killed—
A golden voice has been stilled.

"Firdous in flames" Shri by H. K. Kaul

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J & K year-Book and who's who - 1970.

'Premi Kashmiri
Sarwanand Kaul

page 350

b Nov 2, 1924 Soaf *ed* MA, BEd, HH *m* Oma 1948; poet, journalist, teacher; lost mother at 4, faced hardships; served All-India Spinners Assn (Charka Sangh) 8 years; took part 'Quit India' 1942, 'Quit Kashmir' 1946; contributing frequently to local periodicals, *Pub* 'Kalam Premi', 'Rooda Jad', 'Pyam Premi'; translation of Bhagwad Gita into Kashmiri poetry, life stories of Roop Bhawani, Mirza Kak (Urdu). Add: Soaf PO Kokernag.

J & K year-book, who's who

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Profile of terrorist related in Jammu & Kashmir
Published by Ministry of Home Affairs April 1996

ABDUCTIONS AND KILLINGS OF PROMINENT PERSONS

Sl. No.	Date/Place	Name	Details
1.	8.12.89 Srinagar	Dr. Rubaiya Sayeed d/o Mufti Mohd Sayeed, the then Union Home Minister	She was kidnapped at gun-point by JKLF militants while returning home in a matador from Laldeb Hospital, Srinagar. She was released later on December 13, in exchange of 5 JKLF militants.
2.	3.3.90 Badgam	Mir Mustafa, Ex-MLA	Mir Mustafa, a popular political leader was kidnapped from Badgam at gun point when he was going in his car to his home. He was tortured for 2 days and subsequently hanged to death. His dead body was dumped in a drain at Batmaloo, Srinagar.
3.	6.4.90 Srinagar	H.L. Khera, GM, HMT.	H.L. Khera was kidnapped by armed JKSLF militants, while he along with his body guard and driver were coming from Lal Chowk side in a car. He was killed on April 10, in Batmaloo area on the instruction of Hilal Beg.
4.	6.4.90 Srinagar	Mushir-ul-Haq, VC, Kashmir University	Prof. Mushir-ul-Haq, a well known scholar of Muslim theology and his PA were kidnapped from Kashmir University Campus. Later, on April 10, 1990, they were shot dead from behind and their dead bodies were thrown on the road side.
5.	22.4.90 Srinagar	Sushma Pandit	She was picked up from road side by militants and later released next day with bullet injuries on legs.
6.	1.5.90 Anantnag	Sarwanand Kaul 'Premi'	'Premi' and his son Virender were kidnapped by a group of armed militants from their house after dispossessing them of their valuable including gold jewellery and cash. Their dead bodies were found 20 Km. away from their residence with signs of brutal torture like broken fingures and eyes gouged out on May 3, 1990.
7.	2.5.90 Baramula	Padamshri Mohd Dar Gujjar	Mohd Din Gujjar, who had helped Indian Security Forces in their drive against Pakistani infiltrators in 1965 was abducted by miliants on May 2 from his house. He was tortured and later shot dead on May 3. His dead body was recovered from road side.
8.	4.5.90 Anantnag	Prem Nath, ASI, JKP	He was kidnapped from PS Dura by JKLF militants. His bullet riddled dead body was recovered at Achabal on May 6.
9.	4.5.90	Prof. K.L. Ganjoo Mrs. Prana and Chata Ganjoo	A group of 5 armed militants at gun point accosted Prof. K.L. Ganjoo, a Lecturer in Wadoora Agriculture College, his wife Prana and his

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Monthly Magzine of Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi.
Koshur - Samachar. 11/12 - 1992.

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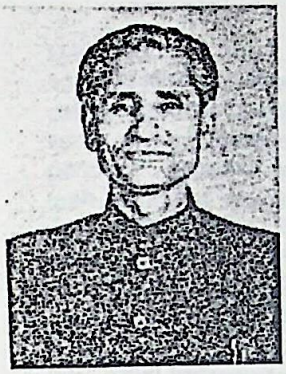
In Everlasting Memory of the Martyrs

Who Fell to Terrorists for Upholding Communal Harmony and National Unity



SH. SARWANAND KAUL "PREMI"

Profession : Poet, Scholar, Teacher and Journalist.

Age : 67 Years

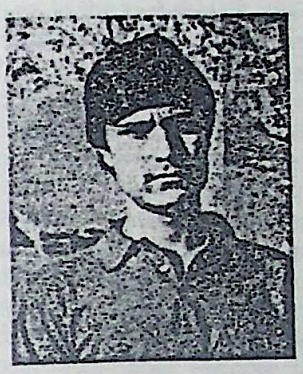
Residence : Soaf Shali, District Anantnag

Date of Martydom : 29/30.4.90

Type of Killing : 100 armed terrorists surrounded his house. Three armed men appeared at his door and asked the 67 year old Premi to accompany them to their 'Camp' for answering a few questions. They also took his son, Virender Kaul alongwith. Their bodies were found after two days with multiple fractures. Their limbs were found broken and eyes of both father and son gouged out. The entire body bore marks of cigarette burns and Premi Ji's forehead where he used to apply "Tilak", was chopped off.

Premi was a messenger of love, compassion, truth and justice and a poet who had translated Bhagwad Geeta into Kashmiri language, a poet who had kept a copy of Quran reverentially in his prayer room for regular study, and a poet who, in his long career as a government teacher, had illumined many minds and given them the most precious of all gifts, education. It was this noble soul that was done to death, along with his 27-year-old young son, in a most treacherous and brutal manner.

Some of the members of his family often expressed apprehensions about their safety in the remote village and suggested migration. But Premi would invariably overrule them, saying that migration from the soil in which he was so deeply rooted was unthinkable. Did he not, moreover, have a number of old students and friends in the area to take care of him and his family.'



SH. VERINDER KAUL "VEER"

S/o Sh. Sarwanand Kaul "Premi"

Age : 27 Years

Profession : Central Government (Telecom Deptt.)

Date of Killing : 29/30-4-1990

Residence : Soaf Shali, Anantnag District

Type of Killing : Kidnapping and torture with cigarette burns and gorging of eyes.

He was killed because he volunteered to accompany his father who was being taken away by the terrorists so that he could lead the old man back in the dead of night. After two days, the bodies of both father and son were found badly mutilated.

On 29.4.90, Sunday, all the family members were herded up in one room and all precious clothing, jewellery, and other terms were looted away besides some books and manscripts. Verinder dared to ask them (the terrorists) to do their duty of questioning his father in his house. Being a telecom employee he was also forced to accompany them to their headquarters and was assured release next morning. The terrorists had told the family that both father and son will safely return.

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Kashmiri - Samiti, New - Delhi.
Monthly Magzine, October 1990.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Mail of June 17, 1990. Is a conspiracy being hatched to evolve a formula to solve the so-called Kashmir question by establishing some sort of "independent or semi-independent" Kashmir with soft border with both India and Pakistan. The implications cannot be missed ; Kashmir as a buffer between India and Pakistan with Ladakh and Jammu detached from it. A position also supported by Syed Shahab-ud-Din. And, ultimately, with the passage of time, this semi-independent or independent Kashmir will be gobbled up by Pakistan, fulfilling one of the long-cherished dreams of not only our neighbour but also of interested circles in the West.

The advocates of this course of "political settlement" are depicting Kashmiri terrorists as rosy--cheeked innocent guys. They want the nation to believe that these people have been forced into armed militancy agains India by "circumstances, holding, among other factors, Kashmjiri hindus responsible for 'their alienation". Somebody has to be the whipping boy for the sins of others, and, in the circumstances, it shall be none other than the hapless, defenceless Kashmiri Pandits who, on account of their small numbers are unable to stir up feelings to attract nation-wide attention. Their numbers do not impart to them even a "nuisance value'.

Lately, some more groups have jumped on to the bandwagon of disinformation on the issue of Kashmiri Hindus. These groups are advocating a soft line towards Muslim fundamentalism in Kashmir, because the Jamat-e-Islami Kashmir, while firmly in the lead in the armed struggle for Kashmir's merger with Pakistan, has kept open the other options that of negotiating for an "Islamic Republic of Kashmir" within the Indian Union. Currently, a group of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, an organisation accused of receiving Ford Foundation funds, is flirting with Jamat-i-Islami workers in the Valley. They are also busy in spreading lies against Kashmiri Hindus with a view to appease the terrorists, especially of the fundamentalist variety. They close their eyes to the fact that till now 300 Kashmiri Pandits have been done to death, most of them brutally. What answers do they have to the lamentations of the dependants of Sarvanand Koul "Premi" who, along with his son was done to death, most sadistically by Jamat-i-Islami activists in Anantnag. Incidentlly Premi, who was a teacher, humanist and poet, was also a Gandhian. He was killed because he had dared to send a rejoinder to an article written by a Jamaits ideologue (an advocate by profession) in a local news-paper. His only 'sin' was that, in that article, he had ridiculed the idea of a fundamentalist state in preference to a secular one. For this "sin" the Jamait activists gouged out his eyes as also of his son, impaled his skin, and finally strangulated him to death with wires.

Why, in the name of God, are all the distortionists closing their eyes to the fact that Srinagar Urdu Daily Al-Safa, official organ of the Hizb-ul-Muajhideen, openly published a 48 hour ultimatum to Hindus to leave the Valley or face death. Why are they closing their eyes to the fact that, on an average, four to five Hindus are killed by terrorists every day in the most brutal sadistic manner. Didn't they hear of Prof. Ganju, an agricultural scientist, who, after a brief stint of research work in Australia, returned to the Valley at the bidding of his Muslim friends. He was tortured, impaled and finally thrown into the river while his teacher wife was gangraped for several days, her breasts were cut and finally she was strangulated to death. We have narrated these ghastly facts to make our countrymen aware of the real nature of the problem, to get down to the root, to beware of the designs of those inside the country who want to see its unity fractured, its polity distorted. Such forces exist both within and outside the ruling conglomerate of the country.

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Monthly Magzine of Kashmiri - Samiti
Koshur - Samachar, New- Delhi
May 1992. 18

(3) Our community members who died by snake bites, heat strokes and various avoidable diseases in dilapidated tattered camps and outside, unprotected, unsung and uncared for.

"We *dedicate* this symposium to our widowed sisters and daughters and orphaned children of this holocaust, to the innumerable memories of our community who were unable to bear the strain, and who lost their mental equilibrium and are now living desolate and tortured lives; to over 5000 houses, over 7000 kothas/sheds, over 47 shops belonging to our community, burnt down till 18th February 1992, by the terrorists.

"We *dedicate* this symposium to over 6000 houses of our community members, looted and destroyed by the terrorists; and to our temples and shrines battered and dishonoured by the terrorists.

Since it is the month of May in which we are holding this symposium, we specially dedicate it to the sacred memory of one, who was done to death
— Because he was a karamyogi with love for all.
— Because he was a scholar, writer and a person of repute.
— Because he was a Gandhian

And his crime was :

He loved India and was a Hindu.

He was Shri Sarvanand Premi who was done to death by inches on 1st of May 1990.

"We also dedicate this symposium to his son, Shri Verinder Koul, a youngman of sterling qualities and a noble soul. Terrorists did not spare him either and he was liquidated as well with his father on the same day and at the same spot.

"The story of our community is the story of our sufferance, the recent chapter of which begins with the heinous murder of that great soul, respected by one and all—Shri Tikalal Taplu, and if this story be dispassionately studied, it would unmask the evil designs of our murderers and their plans to annihilate us with a view to making Kashmir an easy prey to Pakistan's nefarious designs.

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زخموں کی زبانی — مصنف ۔ رشنی دیو

ہزاروں قتل کیا گیا۔ آہستہ آہستہ پوری وادی میں ہندوؤں کے قتل و غارت کا ننگا ناچ برپا ہوا۔ لوگوں کو اذیتیں دے دے کر بہت ہی بے دردی سے مارا گیا۔ یہاں تک ہندو عورتوں کو بھی نہیں بخشا گیا۔ ایک ہندو عورت کے بدن کو لکڑی چیرنے کے آرے سے چیر کر ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کئے گئے۔ ایسا لگنے لگا جیسے کہ وادی کشمیر سے انسانیت یکایک غائب ہو گئی اور اس وادی گلپوش کو درندوں اور وحشی مخلوق نے آگھیرا ہے۔ مذہب کے علمبرداروں نے مذہب کے نام پر وہ کارہائے بد سرانجام دیئے کہ سن کر ہی انسان کا سر شرم سے جھک جاتا ہے۔ کشمیری ادبی دنیا کے ایک شریف النفس شاعر اور تجربہ کار استاد سروانند کول "پریمی" کو ان کے بیٹے کے سمیت گھر سے اغوا کر کے اسکی پیشانی پر کیل ٹھونک کر قتل کیا گیا۔ اس کا قصور صرف اتنا ہی تھا کہ اس نے زندگی بھر کشمیریت اور کشمیری زبان کو اپنے سینے سے لگایا تھا۔ بھوشن

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از رند کاشمیری

چوپن داستان کشمیری پنڈتاں!

پنڈت اِس کول، تیل کنٹھ گنجو اور سروانند پریمی جی کا مارا جانا

فرض شناسی کے ہیں دشمن مجاہدینا!
ہیں بلا شک سب کے سب یہ کاذبین
ملک خلالی نہیں سکھاتے غاصبین!
مانتے کب ہیں یہ رب العالمین!
دور اندیش افسر بڑا تھا اِس کول
فرض شناسی بن کر نبھانا اپنا رول
اک غریب گھر کا سہارا چشم و چراغ
لائق و فائق بہت تھا پر دماغ!
کوئی پوچھے اُس کو مارا کس لئے؟
کیوں بھگا کر رکھ دیئے انمول دیئے؟
دفتر و جنگلات اُس نے لوٹے نہیں
کام اُس نے جو کئے کھوٹے نہیں
وہ نمک کھا کر رہا ثابت قدم!
تھا وفادار دیش بھگت وہ دم بدم!
اُس کی زندگی بے وقت کر دی ختم
اُس کی جوانا موت پر ہر آنکھ نم
کوئی الو جہل ہی ایسا کرے!
آدمی پر دوش ہو، وہ کیوں مرے؟
اے شہید قوم میرا لے پرنام
جان تو دے دی، مگر پایا مقام
ہر مجاہد فرض شناسی سے ہے دور
ملک خلالی اُس میں ہی ہے وفور!
جیسی کرنی ویسی بھرنا
بھگتے منگے رالھل

وہ وطن کا پاسبان راکھی نہیں
کون یہاں کشمیر میں "پاکی" نہیں؟
کام کرنے والوں کو دے دو سزا
کیا خدا کی اِس میں مرضی رضا؟
ڈیوٹی جس نے اپنی دی اُسکو ہٹاؤ
نام اُس دینا میں تم اُس کا مٹاؤ
کوئی جج ٹیچر پروفیسر بچنے نہ پائے
تیل کنٹھ گنجو کو مارا ہائے ہائے
اپنی ڈیوٹی پر لگن سے گنجو رہا!
فرض شناسی کی ملی اُس کو سزا!
اِن مجاہدین کا طریقہ اور ہے!
اِن کا طیجہ نمبر ہے اور زور ہے
بے گناہ کوئی مرے نہ اے خدا!
اپنے ہموطنوں کو نہ مارتے ہے خدا!
پریمی جی کو بار بار پرنام!
دیش پریمی دور اندیش، خوش کلام
پریمی سروانند نے کیا قصور ایسا کیا؟
جس کی اُن کو مل گئی ایسی سزا؟
موت پریمی کی لگائے آگ ایک
ہر جوان شمشیر اُٹھائے اک اور انیک
ہر اذیب، کرٹک کو مارو کشمیر میں
قبر میں زندہ اُتارو کشمیر میں
تم کبھی بھولو نہیں
تم کبھی بھولو نہیں

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Extract Copy of "Anhal Nama", Published by, Kashmiri Deptt: of Kashmir University, Srinagar, in the year 1979. Page No. 117 (Urdu Script)
(In Kashmiri language)

سروانند کول پریمی

زاشنہ = ۱۹۲۴ء

زا جاے = صوف کوکرناگ

پریمی ماب اوس کنہ ہس کانتس اردو تہ ہندی باشھ تہ لیکھان مگر پتہ روز تہ یمن زبانن لور۔ اُمہ تہ ھیے لوکاریس سیٹھا تیہ تہ ژرکٹر وھیتہ، اپاوز ہرن اپکھن تروون تہ۔ ازکل چھ تالیم ہندس محکمس منز ہیڈ ماسٹر۔ اُتھن وری ہن چھین کل ہند جرکھا سنگھس منز کام کرمتر تہ پتہ روزی تحریکہ آزادی سیتی والبستہ۔

تصنیفات (۱) "کلام پریمی" (شاعری) (۲) "پیام پریمی" (شاعری)

(۳) "روپہ بھوانی" (روپہ بھوانی ہندی زندگی ہندی حالات)

(۴) "بھگوت گیتا" - (گیتا یہ ہند کوشر روپ)

(۵) میرزکاں - (اردو باشھ)

True copy of extract attested.

Headmaster
Govt. High School
Soaf Kokernag
7/10/89

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قومی آواز - نئی دہلی
11.1.99

ثقافت نما :

دانش

صفدر پریمی کے نام

بات سیاست کی ہو یا ثقافت کی چند قدم چل کے ہی آگے ٹھہر جاتی ہے سیاست پر۔ حالاں کہ نہ کہنے والا "سیاسی" ہوتا ہے اور نہ سننے والا، جیسے اگر ہم یہ کہیں کہ پچھلے تقریباً ایک سال سے مہنگائی کچھ زیادہ ہی بڑھ گئی تو سننے والا ایک ہی جست میں نتیجے پر پہنچ جاتا ہے کہ ہم اپوزیشن پارٹی کی لائین آگے بڑھا رہے ہیں، وہ مہنگائی کے وجوہات پر بات نہیں کرے گا بلکہ سیاسی پارٹیوں کا تقابلی جائزہ پیش کرنا شروع کرے گا۔ بنیادی موضوع وہیں رہے گا اور بحث چھڑ جائے گی پارٹیوں کے انتخابی منشور پر آئین پر "پوشیدہ اجنڈا" پر اور ختم بھی ہو جائے گی جب دونوں میں سے ایک بس چھوٹ جانے کی فکر میں اٹھ کے چلا جائے۔

پچھلے دونوں صفدر ہاشمی کی دسویں برسی کے سلسلے میں منڈی ہاؤس میں ایک ثقافتی میلہ منعقد کیا گیا تھا جس میں موسیقی کا پروگرام، شعر و شاعری، ڈرامہ، تقاریر، مباحثے، مضامین وغیرہ سبھی کچھ شامل رہے۔ دس برس پہلے صفدر ہاشمی فطری موت نہیں مرے تھے بلکہ کچھ سیاسی غنڈوں نے ان کے تخلیقی عمل پر اپنی شدید ناپسندیدگی کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے بڑی بے رحمی سے مارا تھا۔ یہ المناک واقعہ قابل نفرت ہے قابل مذمت ہے اور دنیا کی سب سے بڑی جمہوریت کے لیے باعث شرم ہے۔ اس اس انسانیت سوز واقعے کی جس قدر بھی مذمت کی جائے کم ہے۔ ہمارا دانشور طبقہ اگر ان کی یاد میں ثقافتی میلہ منظم کر کے انہیں عقیدت کا خراج نذر کرتا ہے تو یہی سمجھنا چاہئے کہ "تب تک مگر ہے باقی نام و نشان ہمارا" لیکن آج سے لگ بھگ دس برس پہلے ایسا ہی بلکہ اس سے بھی زیادہ المناک واقعہ ہوا تھا جب کشمیر کے نامور دانش ور، شاعر اور معلم سروانند کول پریمی کو کچھ بنیاد پرست سیاسی غنڈوں نے بڑی بے رحمی سے قتل کیا تھا۔ درخت کے تنے سے باندھ کر اس کے ماتھے اور ہاتھوں پر کیلیں ٹھونک دی گئی تھیں اور جب ان کا صاحبزادہ انہیں بچانے کی کوشش کرنے لگا تو اسے بھی گولی مار کر شہید کیا گیا۔ پریمی کے نام پر کوئی سڑک کوئی گلی کوئی کوچہ وقف نہیں کیا گیا۔ کوئی ماتمی جلسہ نہیں بلایا گیا، آج بھی نہیں بلایا جاتا، وہ دانش ور جو ایک معمولی تکنیکی اعتبار عام درجے کی فلم "فائر" کو لے کر ثقافتی منڈی میں سینہ کوبی کرتے نظر آتے ہیں کہ اظہار کی آزادی پر ڈاکہ پڑا، انہیں یہ المناک واقعہ نظر کیوں نہیں آیا، ان کے منہ پر تالے کیوں پڑ گئے۔ ایم ایف حسین کی ذہنی اعتراف پینٹنگ (لفظ "قابل اعتراض" ہم ذمہ داری کے ساتھ استعمال کر رہے ہیں) کے حق میں جنہوں نے پنڈال سجائے واقعہ کو سرخیاں بنا کر پیش کیا انہیں پریمی کے سودے اور لاہوری مسمار کرنا معمولی کیوں لگا؟ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ بات کہیں جا کے سیاست پر ٹھہر جائے گی بلکہ اب تک کچھ نے نجرانی بھی ہو گی، لیکن کیا کریں ہم جیسا عام آدمی جو بہت ہوا تو ایک آدھی اخبار ہی پڑھ لیتا ہے دانش ہونے کا دعوا بھی نہیں سیاست سمجھنے یا برتنے کا سلیقہ رکھتا ہے اکثر اس انداز سے سوچنے پر مجبور ہو جاتا ہے مرحوم ہاشمی کی یاد میں منعقد کیے گئے ثقافتی میلے میں کچھ دانش ور پاکستان سے بھی آئے تھے، یہ خوشی مسرت کی بات ہے، بہت ہی حوصلہ افزا، سیاست نہ سہی ثقافت تو ہمیں ایک دوسرے کے قریب لا رہی ہے۔ لیکن یہاں آ کر جن جمہوری قدروں، انسانی حقوق مساوات اور ایسے ہی پاپولر موضوعات پر گوہر افشانیاں کرتے ہیں، اچھا رہتا اگر وہ یہ اپنے ملک کے لیے بچا کے رکھتے کے وہاں کے عوام کو اس کی ہم سے زیادہ ضرورت جہاں بنیادی آئین میں ہی شہریوں میں درجہ بندی کی گئی ہے۔ دوسرے درجے کے شہری وہاں ہیں یہاں نہیں۔ جہاں ہونزہ جیسے کئی علاقوں میں ابھی لوگوں کو ووٹ دینے کا حق بھی حاصل نہیں ہے۔ یہاں ہم ایک بار پھر عرض کرنا چاہیں گے کہ ہمیں نہ وہاں کی نہ یہاں کی سیاست سے کوئی دلچسپی ہے ہم صرف ثقافت کے حوالے سے بات کر رہے ہیں اسے ہماری بدقسمتی ہی سمجھیں کہ بات کہیں آگے چل کے سیاست سے جڑ جاتی ہے۔ اس ثقافتی میلے میں سہیل ہاشمی نے نیسائی اقلیت پر کی جانے والی زیادتیوں کی کھل کر مذمت کی واقعی یہ صرف قابل مذمت ہی نہیں قابل نفرت بھی ہے بلکہ ہمارے جمہوری نظام پر دھبہ ہے۔ ویسے میلہ ثقافت کا تھا تو سیاست کو درمیان نہیں لانا چاہئے۔ سہیل بھائی نے اگر کبھی کسی بیان میں کشمیری اقلیت کے ان تین سالوں سے تین لاکھ لوگوں کی حالت پر بھی احتجاج کیا ہوتا جو اسی بنیاد پرستی کے سبب اپنے ہی وطن میں رفیوجیوں کی زندگی گزار رہے ہیں تو ان کی آج کی آواز زیادہ متوازن اور معتبر لگتی۔ مختصر یہ کہ جمہوریت انسانی سماج کے ارتقا کا حاصل سہی لیکن بے لگام ہو جائے تو اتنا ہی کی ہو جاتی ہے!!

تیرے میرے سپنے

اب تک دوردرشن نے کروڑوں روپیہ ایسے پروگراموں پر صرف کیا جن کے موضوع کا تعلق کشمیر کی دہشت گردی سے تھا، سلسلہ اب بھی برابر جاری ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ اب دوم منسٹری نے بھی اس کے لیے اٹ سے فنڈ رکھے ہیں اور دیکھنے میں یہی آیا ہے کہ سیانے بہتی گنگا میں صرف ہاتھ ہی نہیں دھو رہے ہیں بلکہ جم کے ڈبکیاں لگا رہے ہیں۔ ظاہر ہے صورت حال یہ ہو تو فلموں کا معیار کیا ہوگا، ان میں سے تقریباً ہر فلم اور ڈاکیومنٹری میں کشمیر کی خوبصورتی کے علاوہ نام نہاد بھائی چارے پر خاص زور دیا گیا، وہ بھی اس انداز سے کہ رہا سہا بھرم بھی ٹوٹ جاتا ہے۔ سب مصنوعی اور "اسٹیج منیجڈ" ایسے میرے سپنے ایک پرائیویٹ کمپنی کی پیش کش ہے جو ٹی وی سے نشر کیا جاتا ہے اور جس کا سرکار سے کوئی لینا دینا نہیں شاید یہی وجہ ہے کہ یہ معتبر اور حقیقت کے قریب لگتا ہے۔ تیرے میرے سپنے وہ واحد سیریل ہے جس میں کافی حد تک حقیقت پسندی سے کام لے کر ان لاکھوں کشمیریوں کے شب و روز کی داستان بیان کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے جو اپنے ہی وطن میں رفیوجیوں کی زندگی بسر کرتے ہیں۔ کہانی ادھیڑ عمر کے کول صاحب سے شروع ہوتی ہے، جو اپنی روایت پرست بیوی اور دو جوان بیٹوں کے ساتھ سب کچھ چھوڑ کر پناہ لینے مہانگر آتا ہے۔ زندگی کا تمام سرمایہ اس نے بیٹوں کی تعلیم پر خرچ کیا ہے۔ اجنبی شہر میں اسے اپنا آپ پنجر سے سپنے سپنے کافی چھوٹے ہو جاتے ہیں۔ طبیعت میں تلخی اور کڑواپن آ جاتا ہے، بات بات پر بیوی سے الجھنا اور طوفان ختم جانے پر اعتدال پر آ جانا اس کا اظہار ہے۔ بڑا بیٹا صحافی ہونے کے علاوہ شاعر بھی ہے، بہو تربیت یافتہ نرس ہے اور چھوٹا بیٹا بزنس اور مارکیٹنگ میں تربیت حاصل کر چکا ہے۔ بیٹے نئے حالات سے کچھ زیادہ مایوس نہیں لیکن ماں باپ کسی طور اپنے ماضی ان قدروں اور روایتوں سے آزاد نہیں ہو پاتے جن کے سہارے وہ زندگی کے اس موڑ تک آ گئے ہیں۔ خیالات اور اپروچ کا یہ تضاد اکثر باپ بیٹوں کے درمیان بحث اور تناؤ کا سبب بن جاتا ہے۔ ایک ہی نکتہ ہے جہاں سبھی ہم خیال نظر آتے ہیں وہ ہے یاد وطن اور اس سے جڑی تمام چیزیں۔ باپ کا چھپا کر کہنا ہم بھگوڑے نہیں ہمیں نکال دیا گیا" تمام المیہ کو ایک جست میں بیان کرتا ہے۔ سیریل کے پیش کار اور ہدایت کار اشوک پنڈت ہیں جنہوں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے یہ المیہ دیکھا بھی ہے اور جھیلا بھی ہے۔ شاید یہی وجہ ہے کہ بیان ایماندارانہ اور حقیقت پسندانہ ہے۔ اشوک چوں کہ کافی وقت سے فلموں سے جڑے ہیں۔ پہلے بھی ہم ان کے "ہم پنچھی ایک ڈال کے" جیسے مقبول اور بامقصد سیریل دیکھ چکے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ وہ اسٹیج پر بھی کافی سرگرم رہے ہیں اس لیے پیش کش معیاری ہونا کوئی غیر معمولی بات نہیں۔ اشوک نے کہانی کے مزاج کے مطابق سیٹس ان کے لیکر اور عکس بندی میں کافی سادگی سے کام لیا ہے، کہیں بھی باوجہ ڈرامائیت پیدا کرنے کے لیے اینگلز کیمرا زاویے یا روشنیوں کا استعمال نہیں کیا ہے۔ اسکرین پلے البتہ لگتا ہے جلدی بازی میں لکھا گیا ہے، کچھ اہم سیکوئنس خاکے کی مانند لگتی ہیں اور مقابلتاً کچھ غیر اہم سیکوئنسز ضرورت سے زیادہ کھینچ گئی ہیں جو کہیں کہیں کہانی کی مرکزی تھیم [illegible] عمر روایت پرست کشمیرن کے رول میں کچھ فٹ

(باقی صفحہ پر)

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By- Samantra - Bose.

34. It is worth mentioning that several Kashmiri Hindus have also fallen victim to the indiscriminate violence of Indian forces. On 27 February 1990, for example, Pyarelal Fotedar, a Pandit farmer working in his fields outside Anantnag town, was randomly shot by a passing army patrol. When news of his death spread, people reportedly took to the streets in Anantnag shouting slogans hailing Hindu–Muslim brotherhood and demanding the ejection of Indian troops from Kashmir. See *KT* (1990). In April 1993, when the BSF razed Lal Chowk, the central Srinagar square, one of sixteen civilians killed was a Hindu named Chaurasia. In October 1993, over forty pro-independence processionists, including a Hindu bystander, were massacred by BSF in Bijbehera. And in an especially sinister incident in late April 1990, a prominent Pandit Urdu scholar and his son were kidnapped and murdered by masked men; the case details, meticulously compiled by Asia Watch (1991: 61–62) on the basis of interviews with surviving family members, seem to strongly suggest that this was the work of a government-sponsored hit squad.

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Human Rights in India
Kashmir under Siege, May 1991.

An Asai watch Report.

• On April 28, 1990, S.N. Koul Premi, 65, a prominent Urdu writer and translator and retired headmaster of a secondary school, and his son, Veerinder Koul, 28, who worked for the government telephone department, were killed by unidentified persons after being taken from their home in Anantnag. Family members of the deceased told Asia Watch that at about 8:30 p.m. on April 28, 1990, the Koul family was having dinner in their home when three men wearing masks over their faces and carrying guns entered the house while other men encircled the house outside. The three told the family not to worry and ordered everyone to get in one room. The three men searched the rest of the house, taking gold jewelry and other valuables. The intruders then left, taking with them S.N. Koul and Veerinder Koul. When other family members screamed in protest, the men pointed their guns, told them not to worry, and threatened to kill them if the screaming continued. They told the family that they "do not kill unnecessarily" and said that they would bring the two men to their commander, who would ask some questions. One of the three men spoke Kashmiri with a heavy non-Kashmiri accent. Then the father and son were taken from the house.

At midday the next day, April 29, uniformed Jammu and Kashmir policemen came to the house and told the family that the father and son were at the main Jammu and Kashmir police station in Anantnag. Two hours later, 10 to 12 uniformed Jammu and Kashmir police, led by the superintendent of the Jammu and Kashmir police for Anantnag, came to the house to say that the father and son were fine. The police said that they had captured the kidnappers and that there was no need to worry. That evening, a Hindu Jammu and Kashmir policeman in uniform named Prem Nath came to the house and asked the family questions about the kidnapping, saying he would be making an official report. According to family members, Nath was kidnapped three days later from the Jammu and Kashmir police station in Dooru, Anantnag district, and subsequently murdered.

At 10:00 a.m. on April 30, uniformed Jammu and Kashmir policemen came to the house with very different news. They told family members that the bodies of the father and son had been found on a road in the village Bulbul Nowgam, district Anantnag, about 20 kilometers away. At first the police said they could not return the bodies to the family, but after family protests, they relented. At 1:30 p.m. that day, Jammu and Kashmir policemen brought the two bodies to the house.

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There was a one-inch hole in the neck of S. N. Koul; there was also a hole in the center of the forehead precisely in the place where Koul had previously had a *tilak* (Hindu marking in the middle of forehead). The back of the coat which Koul was wearing was bloody. There was a one-inch hole in the neck of Veerinder Koul. The two bodies were cremated that day; family members said there was no post-mortem examination performed.[86]

• Doctors in Kashmir told Asia Watch that particularly in the latter half of 1990, the security forces (including the army, the CRPF and the BSF) have brought in bodies of persons killed near the Line of Actual Control, whom they claim were militants crossing over from Pakistan. In such cases the bodies are not handed over to family members. After the incident in Phazipora described above, in which the security forces shot dead at least 25 civilians on August 10,[87] 14 bodies were brought to the hospital, all of whom were civilians who had been shot by the security forces. Although post-mortems were formerly ordered by the local police, the doctors have been told not to perform them.[88]

Violations of Medical Neutrality

Government security forces in Kashmir have frequently violated international norms of medical neutrality in armed conflicts by their actions with respect to hospitals, ambulances and medical personnel. Article 9 of Protocol II states: "Medical and religious personnel shall be respected and protected and shall be granted all available help for the performance of their duties." Article 9 provides a specific means of

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[86] The evidence in this case clearly points to the involvement of the Jammu and Kashmir police, insofar as they apparently admitted that the two victims were in their custody after the kidnapping. We take note of the fact that the Jammu and Kashmir police generally fear and are not trusted by the national security forces or the Indian army. Some elements of the security forces see the Jammu and Kashmir police as sympathetic to the militants. "The two forces hate one another. Indian troops believe some Kashmiri police collaborate with the separatist groups." James Clad, "Valley of Violence," *Far Eastern Economic Review*, May 24, 1990, p. 22.

[87] The incident is described beginning on p. 37.

[88] Interview with doctors at Subdistrict Hospital, Kupwara, December 12, 1990.

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The Seventh Exodus

by

Prof. K. L. Bhan

Shri Sarvanand Koul 'Premi' truly brimmed with love for all. A distinguished poet in Kashmiri he contributed much to ennrich the Kashmiri Literature. He translated the Bhagvat Geeta into Kashmiri verse. He had a copy of the Holy Quran besides the Hindu scriptures in his library. Destroying is library was not enough. The terrorist hounds led Premi and his son Virender some distance away from his house. His forehead was nailed at the tilakmark, his eyes were carved out; his limbs and bones were broken; his body was aceed and then butchered in the same manner. What impressive examples of Islamic tolerance!

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REJOINDER

"VALLEY CALLING ITS PANDITS"

KRISHAN DEV SHANDALYA

The article 'Valley Calling its Pandits' written by Abid Gowhar was published in JK Informer in Feb. 2004 issue. In his article, the writer has tried to gain the sympathy of KPs. He blames Paksitan have come at negotiating table and Pandits should come back. This is only to hoodwink the gullible KPs. The Pandits totally reject his views; Pandits have witnessed and watched that Paksitan is partly

Pakistan for the Plight of KPs

The writer feels that India and

responsible for their Sad Plight

Paksitan has just 55 years of history at its back. We have remained the victims of terror for last 700 years. We have not forgotten the atrocities committed on KPs by Sikkandar Butshakan, Jabbar Khan, other Muslim rulers and during 1931 revolt. We have not even forgotten the events of 1986 when there was no freedom movement, still temples were gutted and Hindu properties looted. Pandits once constituted the cent percent population of the valley but were reduced to microscopic minority by forcible conversions etc. Those who resisted were eliminated gradually. In his writing, he says that valley has lost dedicated teachers, professors, doctors etc. but what they got in return? What was the fate of veteran teacher Sarwanand Koul Premi who chose to remain in the valley even after mass migration? When any one was asking him that why don't you leave, as the situation is grim? His only answer was that all the Muslim youths who have acquired arms are my taught. I treat them as my own children. They will do no harm to me. He was also a social worker. He was funding for the marriages of orphan Muslim girls. He along with his son was kidnapped. First his son was brutally killed and Premi was directed to watch the scene. There after Premi was also killed and he was also killed brutally. What was the fate of Tika Lal Taploo, P.N. Bhat and others who were secretly funding for the marriages of needy and orphan Muslim girls. In early 1990, Pro-Azadi and anti-Hindu slogans were being chanted at public rallies and mosques in Kashmiri language, i.e., '*Asi Gachi Aasun Pakistan Batav Bagir Batniyav Sani*' which means we want Pakistan with Hindu females but not males. Also other religious slogans were being chanted to harass the KP minority. '*Jis Ko Kashmir Main Rehna Hain, Allaho Akbar Kahna Hai*' '*Peoples*

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Report on
The impact of Migration on, the Socio-Economic conditions of the Kashmiri Displaced People.
by
J&K Centre for Minority studies.

Name	:	Sh. Sarwanand Kaul "Premi"
Profession	:	Poet, Scholar, Teacher and Journist
Age	:	67 years
Residence	:	Soaf Shali, District Anantnag
Date of Martydom	:	29/30.4.90

Type of killing : 100 armed terrorists surrounded his house. Three armed men appeared at his door and asked the 67 year old Premi to accompany them to their 'Camp' for answering a few questions. They also took his son. Virender Kaul along with. Their bodies were found after two days with multiple fractures. Their limbs were found broken and eyes of both father and son gouged out. The entire body bore marks of cigarette bums and Premi Ji's forehead where he used to apply "Tilak" was chopped off.

51

Source : CMS Survey

Name	:	Shri Verinder Kaul "Veer"
Son of	:	Sh. Sarwanand Kaul "Premi"
Age	:	27 years
Profession	:	Central Government (Telecom Deptt)
Date of killing	:	29/30-4-1990.
Residence	:	Soaf Shali, Anantnag District

Type of killing : Kidnapping and torture with cigarette bums and gorging of eyes.

He was killed because he volunteered to accompany his father who was being taken away by the terrorists so that he could lead the old man back in the dead of nigh. After two days, the bodies of both father and son were found badly mutilated.

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Section III- Details of English Dailies

S.no	Name of the Paper	Date	Heading
1	Kashmir Times	2.5.90	The militant
2	"	3.5.90	N.C. Worker
3	"	4.5.90	Premi's Killing
4	"	5.5.90	Editorial
5	"	"	Front-Page
6	"	"	Puri condemns
7	Excellior	4.5.90	Premi's Killing
8	Indian Express	3.5.90	Militant kill poet
9	"	2.5.90	Militant among 4
10	Hindustan Times	3.5.90	Poet among 6
11	"	5.5.90	Eight JK ultra
12	National Herald	3.5.90	Noted Poet
13	Times of India	3.5.90	Noted writer
14	Statesman	3.5.90	Kashmiri Poet
15	Kashmir Post	5.5.90	Suspected killers
16	Organiser		

Urdu Dailies

1. Firogi- Watan
2. Taskeen
3. Sharda
4. Quami Awaz
5. Raftar
6. Hind Samachar

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The Kashmir Time

JAMMU, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1990

Hizb 'commander,' 11 others arrested

Two militants among 6 killed in Kashmir

Another murder claimed solved

Kashmir Times Correspondent

JAMMU, May 1—Six persons were killed in different militancy-related incidents in Kashmir valley. Two of them were identified by official sources as militants who made an unsuccessful bid to escape in curfew bound Srinagar city.

Reversing its earlier decision of extending the curfew relaxation duration today, the administration imposed round the clock curfew in Srinagar early this morning. This was followed by house to house searches in different areas.

Reports said that one Abdul Hamid Farash was shot dead by security forces when he reportedly defied curfew restrictions this morning in Safakadal area of Srinagar interior. Fire was opened on him when he ignored warnings and tried to escape.

Official sources said that two youth, apparently militants, jumped into the river in Safakadal near the spill channel, trying to escape. A warning was given through the hailer by the deputy superintendent of police and the constable on duty. "When this did not work, a warning shot was fired. While one of youth sur- [illegible] into the nearby Jehlum river. The youth leapt to death to escape from the clutches of the security personnel who brought about a dozen youth out of their houses in the course of searches. There was no official confirmation of the incident.

In Anantnag town in south Kashmir, two bullet ridden bodies were found on the roads. They were identified as those of a retired school teacher Sarwanand Premi, a well known writer, and a police personnel. Official sources said the dead body of the police personnel was found in Bijbehara.

Unofficial reports said that one person was drowned in D.. Lake when he jumped out of a houseboat which was being searched. In Karan Nagar locality of Srinagar city, one Abdul Hamid was stated to have been gunned down.

It was officially stated in Srinagar today that the security personnel arrested about a dozen militants in raids conducted in different parts of the valley. They include "a top terrorist belonging to the unlawful Hizbul Mujahideen".

The 'Hizb' activist who was not identified was arrested last night when "he was trying to flee to Pakistan". His interrogation revealed that he [illegible] Budgam which has been a stronghold of Hizbul Mujahideen", it was officially stated.

It was also stated that the accused in the murder of one Bansi Lal of Chattargul near Achabal in south Kashmir on Apr 28 had also been arrested. The Achabal police arrested two other militants and a third was picked up by Anantnag police.

The security personnel conducted a number of searches in the rural areas of Baramulla, Kupwara and Anantnag districts. Additional Director General of Police was deputed by Governor Mr Jagmohan to assess the functioning of police stations in these areas for effective action in dealing with terrorist crime.

In Srinagar city, according to an official release, "intensive unit to unit searches" were conducted in houseboats, areas around Dal and Nagin lakes and along Jehlum banks and spill channels. The searches were conducted by units of the para-military forces and police. "Encouraging results were obtained", it was claimed.

Subversives and their harbourers were claimed to have been arrested following "intensive combing" in the 5-Km border belt in Uri sector. Those arrested include four contrac- [illegible] from Uri and Bunia-

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KASHMIR TIMES

JAMMU, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990

NC worker among 4 killed, one kidnapped in Srinagar

Kashmir Times Correspondent

JAMMU, May 2—While four persons were killed, one person going on a motorcycle was kidnapped in different parts of Kashmir Valley today. Those killed include a National Conference worker Ghulam Mohammed Bhat, a shopkeeper.

Reports reaching here today said that while two bullet riddled bodies were found on the outskirts of Baramulla this morning, one Makhan Lal Taploo was killed in Anantnag where another person was injured.

The motorcyclist was kidnapped from Khayam Chowk in the interior of the Srinagar city where militants also shot at and injured Prof Wajahat of the Regional Enigneering College in Khanyar area. He was admitted in the hospital where he was stated to be out of danger.

The dead bodies recovered in Baramulla have been identified as those of Talib Hussain and Mohammed Hussain.

Meanwhile, Governor Mr Jagmohan has expressed shock over the killing of noted writer Mr Sarwanand Koul "Premi" who was strangulated to death alongwith his son Virender in Anantnag in south Kashmir yesterday. He said Mr Premi had made significant contribution in the promotion of Kashmir language and literature. "Every right thinking person should condemn the dastardly act", he said.

According to PTI, the bodies of Mr Premi and his son were found in Devpora locality of Anantnag. The 65-year old writer was called out of his residence and hanged. His son was killed in a similar manner.

Mr Premi who was respected by all communities for his secular and progressive out look was a reputed Kashmiri poet who authored several books besides translating Gita in Kashmiri language.

UNI adds from New Delhi

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(3) KASHMIR TIMES

THE KASHMIR TIMES, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1990

Premi's killing condemned

Kashmir Times Correspondent

JAMMU, May 3—Kashmir Hindi Lekhak Sangh has condemend the "cowardly assasination" of noted poet and freedom fighter Mr Sarvanand Koul "Premi" by militants.

At an emergency meeting of the Sangh, here, today various poets, writers, artists and thinkers expressed shock and concern over the cold blooded murder of the "pen" in the Valley. They said that his killing had caused a void in the literary circles of the state.

Secretary of the Sangh Agni Shekhar has reiterated his appeal to the right thinking persons in the state to join hands and frustrate the evil designs of the anti-national elements through the "might of their pen." He said that the need of the hour was to generate awareness among the masses regarding "sensitivity of the Kashmir problem" through seminars, corner meetings and street plays.

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The Kashmir Times
Saturday, May 5, 1990

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RETAINING LIMELIGHT

THE gunning down of Padam Shri award winner Mohammed Din in his native village near Tangmarg on Wednesday night and of well known poet Mr. Sarwanand Premi in Anantnag earlier indicates that the underground militants are resolved in keeping themselves and their cause in limelight even as the administration renders an account of the successes achieved by it from day to day in breaking the subversives' network. Not that the militants have not been able to carry out assassinations and other plans in the capital city of Srinagar, but they have been particularly active in the rural areas where the security forces have been carrying out house to house searches for the last several days. If the explanation offered is that Mohammed Din was an obvious target of the separatist militants, then the administration becomes liable to the charge that it failed to provide the much-needed protection to a committed nationist who won the nation's gratitude and appreciation for the services rendered by him in 1965 infiltration from and the war with Pakistan. If the members of a particular community are described as "soft" targets, then the powers that be must explain why they cannot provide adequate security to them. It needs to be noted that amidst administration's claims that it has succeeded in making its authority felt, there is a growing sense of insecurity among a larger section of the people. For reasons which need not be restated, there has been a sudden spurt in militancy in the Valley during the last about three months. But, it cannot be denied that this is the only period during the last about three years in which the administration has sought to go full blast against the underground outfits, many of whom have been outlawed. For the first time since the rise of militancy in the valley, a number of political activists have also been arrested. Yet, the message that separatism and subversion will not be brooked and that the peace loving majority should feel assured of safety of life and property does not appear to have gone home to the concerned. On the other hand, apprehensions are expressed at the highest level of the situation becoming more difficult if the Kashmiri youth under training in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir are able to cross to this side in the summer months following the reopening of the hitherto snow-bound border passes. The Centre has taken a number of decisions including the sealing of certain border points. This comes in the wake of dusk to dawn curfew already imposed along the 5-km border belt. The authorities concerned are confident that ingress will be prevented, but the fact remains that the militants already active within the valley are able to strike at will. Governor Mr. Jagmohan and his senior aides review the situation almost every day, but it seems that they have to take note of the fact that militants' success at hitting particular targets has tended to increase a feeling of insecurity among a larger number of people. The administration claims to have arrested a number of "top terrorists" and "area commanders", but the killings continue. The authorities wake up only to see some dead bodies lying in one or other the part of the valley. This is a serious situation in view of the fact that never before have the security forces been deployed in such strength as during the last about three months. The failures have to be identified and remedied if a sense of security has to be generated among the people in general in preparation for the restoration of normalcy in the valley.

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KASHMIR TIMES

(5)

Cross firing in Nawakadal, Nalamar

Eleven militants, CRPF jawan among 13 killed in Kashmir

5 'Hizb commanders' in 100 arrested

Big haul of arms, ammunition

JAMMU, May 4 (UNI, PTI)--Security forces shot dead eleven subversives arrested 100 militants and recovered a huge quantity of arms and ammunition during the past 24 hours as part of their continuing crackdown on subversives in the Kashmir valley, an official spokesman said.

But a Central Reserve Police Force Jawan was killed and three injured in Kawaza Bazar area of Srinagar this morning.

An official spokesman told UNI that three militants were killed, and two BSF jawans injured in an exchange of fire in Nawakadal area of Srinagar city this afternoon.

He said seven militants were killed and two injured in an encounter with security forces when they were challenged on the line of actual control in the valley. The seven militants were reportedly trying to enter India after arms training in Pakistan.

The security forces, he said, successfully ambushed a party of nine subversives in the 5-Km belt along the border, who were returning with arms and ammunition to the valley.

A huge quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered. This included rocket projectile grenade, one light machine guns, five AK-47 rifles, seven pistols, 17 anti-personal mines, one high explosive anti-tank missile and huge quantity of explosive and ammunition.

An official spokesman said terrorists fired at a security force patrol in Nowakadal locality of Srinagar this evening, forcing the later to return the fire in which three persons were killed. In the firing, the CRPF personnel suffered serious injuries.

One security forces personnel was killed and three hurt when militants attacked a CRPF patrol in Khawaja Bazar locality in downtown city, while a hardcore terrorist was killed and another injured in two separate incidents in the valley.

Security forces today arrested nearly 100 subversives including two self-styled area commanders of the banned Hizbul Mujaheedin.

The spokesman said that militants also fired at a security force vehicle in Nalamar locality forcing the security personnel to retailate in which one militant was hurt who managed to escape. The entire area was cordonned off and combing in the area was carried to catch the culprits.

In another incident, one militant was shot at and arrested when he did not heed the security force warnings to surrender in the five Km belt zone in North Kashmir today. Eight other subversives were also arrested in two different sectors near the line of actual control.

Ninteen of over three score subversives were believed responsible for the killings of Kashmiri poet, Mr Sarvanand Koul Premi, his son and Padam Shree award winner, Mr Mohammad Din, Inspector Chuni Lal Shalla and another person in the forest of Kherpora, Baramulla.

Two hardcore terrorists belong to the outlawed JKLF and Peoples' League were arrested in Anantnag while one was nabbed in Qazigund. Twelve others were picked up from Pulwama and Ganderbal village, 20 Kms from Srinagar today.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition siezed from subversive hideouts from Kupwara and other parts of valley included one rocket launcher, three handgrenades, 20 kilograms of explosives, dozens of detonators and five anti—personnel mines.

With this, the number of arrested subversives has gone to over 850 since the killing of Kashmir University vice chancellor, Professor Mashir-Ul-Haq, his secretary, Mr Abdul Gani and HMT executive, Mr H.L. Khera last month.

According to an official release, Governor Mr Jagmohan said today that an intensive drive had been launched in the rural and remote areas of the valley to rid them of terrorists and militants and this compaign was making a headway. Various parties had been constituted to take simultaneous action at different places.

In the Tangmarg area where 75 year old Mr Mohammad Din was killed yesterday, a strong contingent of police forces raided different houses in the isolated area and arrested four suspects. It was in the houses of these suspects that the culprits appear to have stayed during the night for committing the crime.

In connection with the murder of Inspector Chuni Lal Shalla, who was killed on the night intervening April 30 and May 1, in Kupwara, three suspects including one police constable, who had deserted the force for the last three months, were taken into custody. Eight arrests were been made in the rural area of Anantnag where Mr Sarwanand Koul 'Premi'

(Contd on Page 8 Col 5)

(Contd from Page 1)

and his son Verinder Koul were killed on May 1.

In connection with killing of a person near forest area of Kherpora Baramulla, which is believed to be the result of inter-group clash, four suspected culprits were also taken into custody. With these arrests it is believed that all these murders would be worked out soon.

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KASHMIR TIMES

THE KASHMIR TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1990

Puri condemns Kashmir killings

Kashmir Times Correspondent

JAMMU, May 4—The Convenor of the Jammu and Kashmir unit of Peoples Union of Civil Liberities (PUCL), Mr Balraj Puri, today described as 'shocking and tragic' the recent murder of Kashmir writer Sarvanand Kaul Premi and Padma Shri Mohammad-Ud-Din Gujjar by the militants in the valley.

Mr Puri expressed concern over the spate of killings of innocent people in the valley. In a press statement he appealed to all the citizens of the valley to create an amicable situation in Kashmir so that government employees involved in the durbar move from Jammu would get perfect security there.

He said there had been perfect peace and communal harmony in Jammu last winter despite the fact that a large number of employees from the valley were in the town with their families.

Mr Puri appealed to intelligentsia of Kashmir to create awareness about the implication of senseless violence

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DAILY EXCELSIOR

(7) DAILY EXCELSIOR, FRIDAY MAY 4, 1990 (PAGE 5)

Premee's killing condemned

(By our correspondent)

JAMMU, May. 3 : Kashmiri Hindi Lekhak Sangh today condemned the dastardly killing of Mr Sarvanand Koul 'Premee' by Pak-trained militants in the Kashmir valley the other day.

The Sangh members, in a meeting today, urged the Government to provide protection to all writers in the valley.

The Sangh also criticised the irresponsible report of so-called People's Union for Civil Liberties on Kashmir.

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The Indian EXPRESS

New Delhi, Wednesday, May 2, 1990

Militant among four killed in J-K

JAMMU, May 1. (UNI)

Security forces arrested a self-styled "area commander" of the outlawed "Hijbulgeen" and shot dead a militant while subversives killed three persons in different parts of the Kashmir Valley since Monday night.

An official spokesman said that a top terrorist was arrested on Monday night while trying to flee to Pakistan. His interrogation has revealed that he is the self-styled "area commander" of the Badgam unit of "Hijbulgeen" and was involved in many heinous crimes.

Security forces cordoned off about two dozen localities in the interior of Srinagar city and conducted house-to-house searches with the help of the women wing of the CRPF.

Two bullet-riddled bodies were found in Dev Pora in Anantnag district of south Kashmir on Tuesday morning.

One of the dead has been identified as Sarwanand Premi, a retired headmaster of the government school.

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INDIAN EXPRESS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1990

Militants kill poet

JAMMU, May 2 (PTI)

The well-known Kashmiri poet, Mr Sharwanand Koul, his son and a militant were among seven people killed in different parts of the Kashmir Valley since Tuesday.

Official sources said that the bodies of Mr Premi and his son Virender were found in Devpora locality of south Kashmir township of Anantnag on Tuesday.

Mr Premi (65), who was also a freedom fighter and a noted broadcaster, was called out of his residence and hanged by the militants, the sources said. His son was also killed in a similar manner.

Mr Premi, who was respected by all communities for his secular and progressive outlook was a reputed Kashmir poet who had authored several books besides translating Bhagwat Gita in Kashmiri language.

An official spokesman informed that one Ghulam Mohammed Bhat, a shopkeeper and National Confer-

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THE HINDUSTAN TIMES

New Delhi Thursday May 3 1990

Poet among six killed in Valley

JAMMU, May 2 (PTI)

A well-known Kashmiri poet, Mr Sarwanand Koul, and his son were among the six persons killed in different parts of the Kashmir Valley since yesterday.

Several terrorists were also nabbed and a huge quantity of arms and ammunition including "rocket launchers" were seized from the border area in north Kashmir during the same period.

Bodies of Kashmiri poet and freedom fighter Mr Sarwanand Koul 'Premee' and his son, Virendra, were recovered from Devpura village in Anantnag district in south Kashmir while two persons, identified as Talib Hussein and Mohammad Hussain, were found dead in the border township of Baramullah.

Both Premee and his son were kidnapped by militants on April 29.

The cause of death in all the four cases was believed to be "strangulation", official sources said.

One militant was killed and another arrested and a large quantity of ammunition recovered from them in two different successful operations in the Valley, an official spokesman said.

In a five-km belt zone, one Pak-trained militant, who was trying to sneak into the Valley, was shot dead. From him one AK-47, one light machine gun, four hand grenades, four circular magazines, four anti-personnal mines, and a lot of other ammunition were recovered, the spokesman said.

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THE HINDUSTAN TIMES
Vol LXVII No. 123 Late City New Delhi Saturday May 5 1990 28 Pages Rs 1.50

Eight J-K ultras among 13 killed

Huge cache of arms seized

JAMMU, May 4 (UNI, PTI)

Thirteen people, including a CRPF jawan, were killed in different parts of the Kashmir Valley today while security forces recovered a huge quantity of arms and ammunition and arrested 100 militants, five of them "area commanders."

An official spokesman told UNI that three militants were killed and two BSF jawans injured in an exchange of fire in Nawakadal area of Srinagar city this afternoon.

He said seven militants were killed and two injured in an encounter with security forces when they were challenged on the Line of Actual Control in the Valley. The seven militants were reportedly trying to enter India after arms training in Pakistan.

The security forces, he said, successfully ambushed a party of nine subversives in the 5-km. belt along the border, who were returning with arms and ammunition to the Valley.

A huge quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered. This included rocket projectile grenade, one light machine guns, five AK-47 rifles, seven pistols, 17 anti-personnel mines, one high explosive anti-tank missiles and huge quantity of explosive and ammunition.

The spokesman said that militants also fired at a security force vehicle in Nalamar locality forcing the security personnel to retaliate in which one militant was hurt who managed to escape. The entire area was cordoned off and combing in the area was carried to catch the culprits.

In another incident one militant was shot at and arrested when he did not heed the security force warnings to surrender in the 5 km. belt zone in North Kashmir today. Eight other subversives were also arrested in two different sectors near the line of actual control.

Over three scores of subversives including two self-styled area commanders of the outlawed Hizbul Mujahideen were arrested by security forces during search operations in rural and remote areas of the Valley.

Nineteen of them were believed responsible for the killings of Kashmiri poet, Mr Sarwanand Koul Premi, his son and Padam Shree award winner, Mr Mohammad Din, Inspector Chuni Lal Shalla and another person in the forest of Kherpora, Baramulla.

Two hardcore terrorists belong to the outlawed JKLF and Peoples League were arrested in Anantnag while one was nabbed in Zazigund. Twelve others were picked up from Pulwama and Ganderbal village. 20 hideouts from Kupwara and other parts of Valley included one rocket launcher, three handgrenades, 20 kilograms of explosives, dozens of detonators and five anti-personnel mines.

With this the number of arrested subversives have gone over 850 since the killing of Kashmir University Vice-Chancellor, Professor Mashir-ul-Haq, his secretary, Mr Abdul Gani and HMT executive, Mr H. L. Khera last month.

Meanwhile, State Governor Jagmohan today discussed with the all heads of departments of Central Government offices and other institutions in Srinagar the ways and means of bringing complete normalcy in the functioning of these offices.

According to an official spokesman, the Governor ordered the heads of these institutions to provide hostel type of temporary accommodation to the officials if they did not wish to bring their families to the Valley.

MIRWAIZ STAND: Chairman of the Awami Action Committee Mirwaiz Moulvi Farooq has flayed the Bharatiya Janata Party for its recent statements on Kashmir and urged the Centre to check what he called its "anti-Muslim stance".

Addressing a congregation after Friday prayers at Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar, the Mirwaiz alleged that this stance of the party was mainly responsible for the present situation in the Kashmir Valley.

He criticised the BJP for demanding abrogation of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which grants special status to Jammu and Kashmir.

He praised the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) for preparing a report of alleged atrocities in Kashmir Valley.

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NATIONAL HERALD

NATIONAL HERALD: New Delhi, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990

Noted poet among 7 killed in Valley

JAMMU, May 2 (PTI) — Well-known Kashmiri poet Sarwanand Koul, his son and National Conference leader [illegible] Mohammed Bhat were among the seven people killed in the Kashmir Valley on Wednesday.

Bodies of Kashmiri poet and freedom fighter Mr Sarwanand Koul "Premee" and his son Virendra, were recovered from Depura village in Anantang district in south Kashmir while two persons identified as Talib Hussein and Mohammad Hussain, were found dead in the border twonship of Baramullah.

Both Premee and his son were kidnapped by militants on April 29.

The cause of death in all the four cases was believed to be "strangulation," official sources said.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

NEW DELHI: THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990

Noted writer among seven killed in J-K

The Times of India News Service

JAMMU, May 2.

WELL-known Kashmiri poet Sarwanand Premi, his son and a National Conference leader, Mr Ghulam Mohammed Bhat, were among seven pesons killed in the Kashmir valley today while security forces seized a big cache of arms and ammunition in the five-km belt along the border where dusk to dawn curfew is in force.

Two shopkeepers -- the Zainakadal block president of the NC, Mr Ghulam Mohammed Bhat, and Makhan Lal Thaploo in Anantnag -- were shot dead by militants in two different incidents. An official spokesman said Mr Bhat was killed in inter-gang rivalry.

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The Statesman

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990

— Statesman

ARMS HAUL

ashmiri poet among 7 killed

From Our Correspondent

MMU, May 2. — Security for- seized a huge arms consign- t being brought from Pakistan le a well-known Kashmiri poet, arwanand Koul, his son and a onal Conference leader, Mr ulam Mohammed Bhat, were ng seven people killed in the hmir Valley during the past 24 rs.

ple belonging to different mmunities in Bhaderwah in district of Jammu region ob- ed a bandh today in protest st the setting on fire a place of ship in the village.

Anjuma-e-Islamia Bhader- and Ada-o-Insaf Razakar Tan- Doda, criticized the incident h they said was aimed at creat- mmunal trouble.

cording to a report, a place of ship was burnt in a fire near derwah last night.

ficial sources said that the es of Mr Sarwanand and his Virender, were found in pora locality in Anantnag yes- ay.

Sarwanand (65), who was also edom fighter and a noted caster, was called out of his e and hanged by the militants. sources said his son was also d in a similar manner. Mr Sar- nd has authored several s besides translating wat Gita in Kashmiri uage.

Ghulam Mohammed Bhat, shot by militants in Malarata

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KASHMIR POST

Price 50 Paise

SATURDAY MAY 2, 1990

Vol XXI

(15)

CRPF jawan killed, 3 injured in attack

Suspected killers of Mohd. Din & Chuni Lal among 78 arrested

Srinagar, May 4

One CRPF jawan was killed and three others injured when militants opened fire on police patrol jeeps in Khwaja Bazar and Khanyar localities during the cur few relaxation. Curfew was immediately re-imposed and the area cordoned off to apprehend the militants.

One militant was injured in Nallahmar area of the interior city when militants opened fire on a police patrol, The injured militant however managed to escape through the narrow lanes of the locality, The security forces are searching various hospital and nursing homes to catch hold of him,

Meanwhile, the security forces have claimed to have arrested 7 terrorists suspected of killing the gujjar leader, Mr, Mohd, Din in Tangmarg and police inspector Chuni Lal in Sopore, Four suspected terrorists, alleged to be responsible for killing Mr, Mohd, Din was arrested from the Tangmarg area during door to door searches, Three suspected kil ers of inspector Chuni Lal were arrested during search operations in Kupwara, The arrested include one fugitive of state police.

Nine militants were arrested by the security forces when they were trying to cross over to India after receiving training in the occupied Kashmir.

In Anantnag district, security forces arrested 8 terrorists during search operations in the rural areas. Eight suspects were arrested in connection with the murder of Mr Sarvanand Premi & his son. Four more terrorists, involved in a clash in which one person was killed were arrested during searches in Baramulla.

Security forces also conducted intensive searches in the rural areas of the valley and arrested 40 terrorists. Once terrorist whose identity has not been establis hed was killed in encounter. Two so-called area commanders of the out lawed JKLF and peoples League were arrested during searches in Anantnag district.

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Kashmiri Hindus who stayed on had to pay with their lives

ORGANISER

(From Our Correspondent)

THE Kashmir Valley has virtually been cleared of Hindus since January 1990, when the exodus first began. The exodus was considered to be the only way by Hindu migrants to save not only their honour but life also. However, there were people who thought it unnecessary. Home Minister Mufti Mohammed Sayeed was one. There were some Hindus who too held this view. They stayed on. [illegible] some of them had to pay for it with their lives. They were killed by terrorists. Here are some cases:

Shri Sarwanand Premi and his son were killed in Anantnag, on May 2. He was a poet and writer of repute, freedom-fighter, and was widely respected. He had chosen to stay back against the advice of his well-wishers. On the fateful day, some villagers came and took him out to settle a water dispute. The unsuspecting old man joined them. On the way he was killed brutally by hammering a nail into the vermillion mark on his forehead!

Then the killers killed his son, Shri Virender, also, who had followed them suspecting some foul play.

On May 5, Prof. Ganjoo, a professor in the College of Agriculture, and his wife were kidnapped in north Kashmir. Two days later the bullet-ridden bodies of the two were found on the banks of Jhelum in Shopian. It is alleged that Mrs. Ganjoo, a middle-aged woman was gang-raped before being killed. Ironically, she was one of those who had declined to [illegible] relatives had asked her to leave the Valley a few days before her kidnapping and death. In fact, she had ridiculed them.

Shri Suresh Kissu, a young man in his twenties, was gunned down, on May 18 at Purshayar, Srinagar. Five bullets were pumped into him. He was not a police informer. He had no political affiliations whatsoever, nor was he known to be a fanatic. His only fault was that he had stayed on in the Valley braving all the odds and was also attending to his office though his family had already left. His body remained unidentified for three days and finally CRPF Jawans cremated him.

Shri Prithvi Nath Hakim was gunned down on May 20, in Nowgam, Kashmir. He lived adjacent to the house of Home Minister Mufti Mohammed Sayeed. Round-the-clock vigil on the Minister's house

(Turn to page 14)

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May 3, 1990

اپنے اپنے سیاست کے بوجھ پر چڑھا دو
اس لئے تصرف کے حقدار ہیں ہم لوگ
بے خوف اُن کا تعاقب تعقیلے سے جو نہ ڈرے
وہ اپنے نظر ہم ہیں وہ منکار ہیں ہم لوگ

سالانہ اشتراک

زر سالانہ ——— ۲۵۰ روپے
زر ششماہی ——— ۱۵۰ روپے
زر سہ ماہی ——— ۸۰ روپے

روزنامہ خدمت وطن جموں

①

شری پریمی کی ہلاکت

جانے یہ کیسے آوارہ مزاج، بدزبان وحشی اور درندہ صفت نوجوان ہیں جو کبھی ذکتی بنانے پاکستانی حاکموں کے مشورے، کردہ دہشت گردی کے چکر میں گرفتار ہو کر رہ گئے ہیں۔

وادی بہار و گل، وادی شور و نغمہ اور وادی حسن و سرور کے نابکار یہ نوجوان کیسے زندگی کی تمام امانتوں کو کھو چکے ہیں اور انہ اطاعتوں کے بدلے انہوں نے اپنے رگ و پے میں زہر ہلاہل کے پیمانے انتخاب کر دیئے ہیں جس کے اثر سے یہ آپس کی پہچان بھی بھول گئے ہیں وہ بھول گئے ہیں کہ کوئی ان کے حسن اور اپنے خدمت آدمی کے ذاتی پیکر اپنی تخلیقی قوتوں سے سنوار رہا ہے کسی شاعر یا ادیب نے ان کی دھڑکنوں کو محسوس کر کے لکھا ہے ان کی نبض پر ہاتھ رکھ کر اشعار کی تخلیق کی ہے۔

روایت ہے کہ اکثر و بیشتر لوگ اس قلم کار کو ضرور جانتے ہیں جسے ہم سب عام زبان میں سروانند پریمی کہتے تھے۔ پریمی صاحب انت ناگ کے رہنے والے تھے سارا عمر اس نے ان گنت بچوں کو زیور تعلیم سے آراستہ کیا اب وہ ہیڈ ماسٹر کے عہدے پر فائز ہونے کے بعد ریٹائر ہو گئے تھے۔ انہوں نے جہاں استاد بن کر کم عمر اور کچی ذہانت کے بچوں اور بڑے طالب علموں کو عقل فہم و فراست اور علم سے سرشار کر دیا وہاں انہوں نے اپنی شاعری سے بھی کشمیری عوام کی دھڑکنوں کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی کا اظہار کیا اور اس بارے صنائے سکا

نشانی انجام دیتے کم نہیں

یعنی سروانند پریمی کو کسی نوجوان دہشت گرد اور تخریب کار نے گولیوں کا نشانہ بنایا۔ عین ممکن ہے کہ وہ نوجوان دہشت گرد شری پریمی کا شاگرد رہا ہو وہ سر پھرا نوجوان جو آج بعض جنیدہ ملکوں کے بعض پاکستانی دہشتگردوں کا شکنجہ میں پھنس کر عقل و فراست کھو چکا ہے۔ شاید شری سروانند پریمی ہی کے سکول کا ایک ہونہار طالب علم رہا ہو۔ بہر حال شری پریمی تو گولی کا نشانہ ہو گئے وہ سر پھرا نوجوان بھی بہر حال قانونی شکنجے میں گرفتار ضرور ہو گا۔ اگر خدانخواستہ اس نوجوان کے سینے میں ایک حساس دل، حسن پرست کشمیری نوجوان کا دل اب بھی دھڑکتا ہو گا تو وہ اپنی کرتوت پر نہ صرف خود کو معاف کر دیگا بلکہ وہ ان تمام نوجوان دہشت گردوں کو گمراہ، فریب اور نابکار قرار دیگا جو اسلامیات کے علم و فاضل اور کشمیر یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر اور ایسے کئی صاحب علم و ایمان لوگوں کو ہلاک کر چکے ہیں اور اب بھی ہلاک کر رہے ہیں۔

ہم آخر میں اپنے ایک شاعر دوست، ایک مرنجاں مرنج قسم کے انسان اور وادیٔ کشمیر اور وہاں کے عوام کی دھڑکنوں کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ ہونے والے شری پریمی کے لئے دعا کرتے ہیں کہ خدا ان کی آتما کو شانتی اور گمراہ نوجوانوں کو عقل عطا کرے تاکہ وہ اپنے برائے کی پہچان کر سکیں۔

(بقیہ صفحہ)

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روزنامہ تسکین جموں

ایڈیٹر انچیف : سید مقبول حسین کاظمی

جلد نمبر 19 : مورخہ 3 مئی 1990 : جمعرات : شمارہ نمبر 99

سروانند کول اور انکے بیٹے کے قتل پر گورنر کا اظہار غم

مرحوم کشمیری زبان کے مانے ہوئے مصنف تھے

سرینگر / ۲ مئی / تسکین / گورنر شری جگ موہن نے کشمیری زبان کے مانے ہوئے مصنف اور صحافی و شاعر شری سروانند کول پریمی اور ان کے جوان سال بیٹے شری ویریندر کول کی شدت پسندوں کے ہاتھوں ہلاکت پر گہرے صدمے کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ ان دونوں کی لاشیں کل اننت ناگ کے قریب برآمد کی گئی۔ جن کی شناخت آج کر لی گئی۔ بتایا جاتا ہے کہ دونوں باپ بیٹے کو گلا گھونٹ کر مارا گیا ہے۔ گورنر شری جگ موہن نے اس واقعے کی کڑی مذمت کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ اس دلسوز واقعہ کی ہر طبقہ کی طرف سے مذمت کیجائے۔ انہوں نے سورگیہ پریمی صاحب کو کشمیری زبان کا نامور مصنف قرار دیا۔ جنہوں نے گیتا کا کشمیری میں ترجمہ کیا تھا وہ متعدد کتابیں اعلیٰ پایہ کی تصنیف کر چکے ہیں۔ گورنر نے کہا کہ ریاست کو شری کول کی ہلاکت سے کافی نقصان پہونچا ہے۔

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THE DAILY "SHARDA" JAMMU TAWI - 80001

بااہتمام پرنٹرز پبلشرز و ایڈیٹر شام لال رازدان مطبوعہ شاردا پرنٹنگ پریس جموں

فون نمبر 43331 رجسٹرڈ نمبر جے ایم - 36

روزانہ

شاردا

جموں

ایڈیٹر:- شام لال رازدان

جلد نمبر 42 مورخہ 3 مئی 1990ء شمارہ نمبر - 99

مشہور شاعر، ادیب، سخن ور، نیک مکھ سروانند کول پریمی جنگجوؤں کے ہاتھوں ہلاک

جموں: یہ جانکاہ خبر نہایت تاسف و رنج سے اخبار میں لکھی جا رہی ہے کہ یکم مئی کو اننت ناگ میں شری سروانند کول پریمی مشہور شاعر، ادیب، سخن ور اور نیک مکھ انسان معصوم و بے گناہ ہونے کے باوجود جنگجوؤں کی گولیوں کا شکار ہو کر بھگوان کو پیارے ہو گئے۔

اور اس کے علاوہ شمالی ہند کے ادبی حلقوں میں ماتم کی لہر دوڑ گئی ہے۔

گورنر شری جگ موہن نے پریمی جی کی ہلاکت کو ایک المیہ قرار دیا ہے۔

مرحوم نے بھگوت گیتا کا کشمیری میں ترجمہ کیا تھا۔ اس کی تعریف چھوڑ دینے نہیں۔

اور پریمی جی کی اس کمی کو پورا کرنا مشکل ہے۔

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THE DAILY "QAUMI AWAZ" JAMMU
R.N:- 19866/61
رجسٹرڈ نمبر جے-ایم-55

قومی آواز

بدل اشتراک چندہ سالانہ =/180 روپے، ششماہی =/95 روپے
سہ ماہی =/50 روپے، فی پرچہ 80 پیسے

شری سروانند کول پریمی کے بیرحمانہ قتل کی پرزور مذمت

اننت ناگ ۲۔ مئی۔ آج اننت ناگ کے نامور صحافی، بلند پایہ شاعر شری سروانند کول (پریمی) کی لاش برآمد کی گئی۔ انہیں گلا گھونٹ کر قتل کر دیا گیا۔ شری پریمی نے گیتا بھلی اور بھگوت گیتا کا کشمیری میں ترجمہ کیا تھا۔ شری پریمی ادیب کے علاوہ صحافی بھی تھے۔ ان کے بے رحمانہ قتل کی ریاست کے گورنر شری جگ موہن نے پرزور مذمت کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ شری پریمی کے قتل سے بہت بڑا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ یہ بھی پتہ چلا ہے ان کے ساتھ ہی ایک دوسری لاش بھی برآمد کی گئی ہے جو کہ ان کے بیٹے ویریندر کے بیان کی جا رہی ہے

شری آنند کول پریمی اور ان کا لڑکا دہشت پسندوں کے ہلاک

سرینگر: ریاست کے گورنر جگموہن نے شری سروانند کول پریمی کو بے رحمانہ طور پر قتل کئے جانے پر گہرے رنج و غم کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ شری کول اور ان کے لڑکے کی لاشیں گذشتہ روز ضلع اننت ناگ میں ملی تھیں جنہیں گلا گھونٹ کر مارا گیا تھا۔ گورنر شری جگموہن نے شری پریمی کی ان خدمات کو قابل قدر قرار دیا۔ جو شری پریمی نے کشمیری زبان اور ادب کو فروغ دینے کیلئے سرانجام دیں ہیں شری جگموہن نے مزید کہا کہ شری پریمی نے شری بھگوت گیتا کا ترجمہ بھی کشمیری زبان میں کیا تھا انہوں نے کہا کہ شری پریمی نے کشمیر کے لوگوں کی بیش بہا خدمات سرانجام دی ہیں۔

شری جگموہن نے کہا کہ شری پریمی نے کشمیری زبان اور ادب کو فروغ دینے کیلئے قابل قدر خدمات سرانجام دی ہیں۔

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The daily Raftar, Jammu
May 5, 1990

شری سروانند کول پریمی کے بے رحمانہ قتل پر رنج کا اظہار

پریمی نے کشمیری زبان و ادب کو فروغ دینے میں اہم رول ادا کیا

سری نگر ۴ مئی۔ گورنر شری جگ موہن نے شری سروانند کول پریمی کو بے رحمانہ طور پر قتل کئے جانے پر افسوس اور رنج کا اظہار کیا ہے شری کول اور ان کے بیٹے کی لاشیں گذشتہ روز اننت ناگ میں ملی تھیں۔ پیپلز کانفرنس کے ترجمان نے گورنر شری جگ موہن نے شری پریمی کی ان خدمات کو ناقابل فراموش قرار دیا ہے۔

شری پریمی نے کشمیری زبان و ادب کو فروغ دینے میں اہم رول ادا کیا ہے۔ گورنر شری جگ موہن نے کہا ہے کہ شری پریمی نے کشمیری زبان اور ادب کو فروغ دینے کے لئے قابل قدر خدمات سرانجام دی ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ شری پریمی نے کشمیری زبان اور ادب کو فروغ دینے کے لئے قابل قدر خدمات سرانجام دی ہیں۔

گورنر شری جگ موہن نے کہا ہے کہ شری پریمی نے کشمیری زبان اور ادب کو فروغ دینے کے لئے قابل قدر خدمات سرانجام دی ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ شری پریمی کی

کے قتل کئے جانے سے کشمیر کے لوگوں کو ناقابل تلافی نقصان پہنچا ہے۔ گورنر شری جگ موہن نے مزید کہا ہے کہ جیسے سوچے رکھنے والا پریمی ہی بے رحمانہ قتل کی پرزور مذمت کرنی چاہئے تاکہ اس قسم کے جرائم کی

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بھارت کا سب سے زیادہ چھپنے والا اردو روزنامہ

سنستھاپک:- امر شہید لالہ جگت نارائن جی

وشو دیپن کمیونیکیشن

رجسٹرڈ نمبر Ph./Jl.-27

ٹیلیفون 58081 58082 58083 58084

ہند سماچار

جالندھر

سال: 43

نمبر: 33

The Daily HIND SAMACHAR, Jalandhar.

3 مئی 1990ء

وادی کشمیر میں 2 مئی کو 26 دہشت گرد ان کے حامی گرفتار

تخریب کاروں کے حامیوں میں ایک سابق وزیر کا نسبتی بھائی، ایک سرکردہ ٹھیکیدار شامل

3-5-90

تخریب کاروں نے ایک بنک میں ایک کشمیری پنڈت نوجوان کو گولی مار کر ہلاک کر دیا

جموں 2 مئی (پی ٹی آئی۔ یو این آئی نمائندہ) وادی کشمیر میں گذشتہ 24 گھنٹوں کے دوران ایک لیکچرر اور اس کے بیٹے کو کٹر پنتھیوں نے ہلاک کر دیا۔ سیکورٹی فورسز نے وادی کے مختلف حصوں میں تلاشیوں اور چھاپوں کے دوران 26 دہشت گرد اور ان کے پناہ دینے والے گرفتار کئے۔ ان میں 6 ٹھیکے دار بھی شامل ہیں جو سرحد کے ساتھ 5 کلومیٹر کی پٹی میں دہشت گردوں کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ مقبوضہ کشمیر سے لائی جا رہی اسلحہ کی بھاری کھیپ پکڑی ہے۔ سری نگر اور وادی کے کچھ دیگر قصبات میں حالات میں بہتری کی طرف پلٹا کھانے سے (کرفیو میں ڈھیل دی گئی۔ پی ٹی آئی اور یو این آئی کے مطابق ہلاک کئے جانے والے کشمیری لیکچرر سروانند پریمی اور ان کے لڑکے ویریندر کی لاشیں اننت ناگ کے دیہی علاقہ میں پائی گئیں۔ 65 سالہ پریمی سوتنتر سیتانی اور سرکردہ براؤ کا سفر تھے۔ دہشت گردوں نے انہیں گھر سے باہر بلایا اور ان کو پھانسی دے دی۔ اسی طرح ان کے لڑکے ویریندر کو بھی پھانسی دے دی۔ اور ان کی لاشیں سڑک پر پھینک دیں۔

شری پریمی سرکردہ کشمیری شاعر تھے۔ اور ہر فرقہ کے لوگ عزت و احترام کرتے تھے۔ آپ سیکولر اور پروگریسو خیالات کے حامی تھے۔ بھگوت گیتا کا کشمیری بھاشا میں آپ نے ترجمہ کیا۔ اس کے علاوہ کئی کتابیں لکھیں۔ اسی دوران

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